HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 4- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 5 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
8 Jan.	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,330
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India (terminates voyage at Marseilles).

† First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
" 2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	5 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
5th Jan.	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.	
5th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.	
7th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.	
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports	

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi an only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,988

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIK H. 575, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITION

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co. Secretaries and Managers.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ens per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CHEMIST—M.Sc., Ph.D., INDIAN, thoroughly trained in chemistry of all industrial chemicals, Pigments, paints and varnishes, dyestuffs, fertilizers, soaps, and oils. Can design and equip small chemical plants, and industrial and research laboratories. Has detailed information about mineral and other Indian resources used by chemical industries. At present employed by well-known Chemical and Colour manufacturing concern in America as chief chemist in charge of development, process and research departments. Best references. Desires position in India as plant, process, development, research or consulting chemist; or as professor of Industrial or Organic chemistry. Minimum salary considered Rs. 685 per month. Apply "HINDU-CHEMIST" 6 Elbert Street, Schenectady, N.Y., America.
B R1378

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One SHOP 53'x15' and 1st and 2nd Floors with Electric Fittings, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Coy., Machinery Market Forbes St., Fort. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & COY., Solicitors, 41, Hammam St., Fort, Bombay.
C 27896

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, on writing letter. One year reading Re 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10 THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3726

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June Apply prospectus C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

SPORTS

FUTURE OF RACING enjoys trust and confidence as Champion System of Selection. Rs. 5. HOME OF PALMISTRY: Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.
S R1372

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICES of D. SAMUEL, Handwriting Expert, and Expert Examiner of Disputed Documents have been REMOVED to 63, GUNCARRIAGE STREET, Lower Colaba, BOMBAY.
27919

CHANGE OF OFFICE

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 237, Frere Road to 139, MEADOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay from 29th December, 1926.

NAWROJI HORMUSJI & CO.,

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State for three years, commencing from 1/7/27 to 30/6/30. Tenders should reach the Madarulmoham Orchha State, Tikamgarh on or before the 28th February, 1927. For further particulars apply to the EXCISE OFFICER, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand C. I.)

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.
27904

LOST.

THE UNDERSIGNED has LOST two PROMISSORY NOTES of the following description on the 13th inst. in Bombay while returning from my Solicitor's firm in Meadows Street, to Crawford Market.

Promissory Note 1. Passed by Moreshwar Gopal Marathe of Umbergaon to Khimchand Amichand and Jeychand Oottamchand of Daman in Samwat 1981.

Promissory Note 1. Passed by Moreshwar Gopal Marathe of Umbergaon to Nathabhai Wanmallidas of Umbergaon in Samwat 1981.

Anybody who has found them will please inform the undersigned. He will be rewarded Rs. 10.

NANDALAL WANMALLIDAS,
Umbergaon.
27914

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Tenders for the annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1928, on the dates mentioned below.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief-Accountant upto 1 p. m. (B. T.) on respective dates.

Schedule No.	Description.	Tender Deposit.
	Monday 24th January 1927.	Rs.
1	Ammonia & Calcium Chloride..	30/-
2	Baskets Bamboo of sorts ..	200/-
3	Baskets Cane & Cane	600/-
4	Belting Patent	100/-
5	Belting Leather	40/-
6	Bins Sanitary	70/-
7	Bolts & Nuts Hexagonal W.I. of sizes	100/-
8	" " Snap Head Square Neck	20/-
9	Brooms Goa	450/-
10	Brushes	50/-
11	Brushes Sweeping 3 Heads. ..	50/-
12	Buckets Galvanized	50/-
13	Canvas.	200/-
14	Charcoal & Firewood	350/-
15	Cloth Dungree	150/-
16	Coke Foundry	20/-
17	Enamelware & Lampware ..	50/-
18	Electric Goods, Cables & Wires	100/-
19	Electric Goods—Lamps ..	250/-
20	Accessories	100/-
	Monday 31st January 1927.	
21	Files and Rasps	120/-
22	Globes Glass	40/-
23	Lanterns Tin	100/-
24	Handles & Ladders	10/-
25	Hardware (General)	100/-
26	" Special	100/-
27	" Aldrops, Bolts, Hasps, etc.	20/-
28	" Gauze Netting Expanded Metal	30/-
29	" Ghamelas or Mortor Pans	60/-
31	" Wire of sorts	20/-
32	Leather Goods	50/-
33	Leather, Hide Country.. ..	100/-
34	" " Europe	70/-
35	Locks, Brass & Iron	50/-
36	Metal (Sheets Iron Corrugated & Plain)	70/-
37	Metal	70/-
38	" (Steel mild plates.) ..	250/-
39	" (Steel mild angles & Tees)	70/-
40	" (Steel mild flat.) ..	250/-
41	" (Steel mild Round.) ..	100/-
	Monday 7th February 1927.	
42	Metal (Ingot Copper)	70/-
43	Metal (Pig Iron)	20/-
44	" (Scrap aluminium) ..	100/-
45	Mats & Mattings	80/-
46	Miscellaneous Stores—Sundry Items	120/-
47	" " Special Items.	200/-
48	" " Wooden Articles	20/-
49	" " Articles (Galvd. Iron and Tin Articles) ..	70/-
50	Motor Accessories	200/-
51	Nails for Bullock Shoes, Pins & Shoes:	320/-
52	Nails of Sorts & Tacks	60/-
53	Nose Strings	30/-
54	Nuts, Rivets & Washers.. ..	100/-
55	Oils Castor Sweet & Cocoanut ..	350/-
56	Oil Kerosine	1400/-
57	Oils Linseed & Turpentine ..	200/-
58	Grease & Oils	400/-
59	Oils Motor (Light Crank Case) ..	230/-
60	Oils Mineral	400/-
61	Oil Mineral (Heavy Engine) ..	250/-
	Monday 14th February 1927.	
62	Paint Varnish etc.	60/-
63	Paint Moist	230/-
64	Packing	200/-
65	Paulin Canvas	150/-
66	Pitch & Tar	110/-
67	Plumbers Stores	20/-
68	Pesterine	250/-
69	Rope Coir & Rubber Hand ..	250/-
70	Line & Rope Cotton	30/-
71	Rope Manila	60/-
72	Rubber Goods	60/-
73	Screws of Sorts	20/-
74	Shafts Wooden for Picks & Powras & Poles Nowgunny ..	60/-
74A	Vent Shafts etc. Galvd.	100/-
75	Salt Soap & Soda	160/-
76	Shipchandlers Stores.	70/-
77	Spindles & Clack Valves Brass for Hydts.	60/-
78	Steel Cast	170/-
79	Tools Sundry	100/-
80	Tools, Augers & Spanners ..	50/-
	Monday 21st February 1927.	
81	Tools Hammers	10/-
82	Tubes & Tyres for Motor & Bicycles	400/-
83	Tyres Solid Brand	650/-
84	" " Giant	2,000/-
85	Waste Cotton	400/-
86	Yarn Spun	150/-
101	Iron Castings, Special Water Work	400/-
101A	" " Ordinary ..	200/-
102	" " Ordy. test selected Drge. Article	1,500/-
103	" " " " Water Work Article.. ..	800/-
104	Timber (Calicut Teak)	400/-
105	" Teakwood Moulmein ..	750/-
106	" Miscellaneous	1,550/-
107	Bed Sheets	30/-
108	Blankets	30/-
109	Cloth Bandage	20/-
110	Cloth Mackintosh & Oil & Rubber Sheeting	70/-
111	Cloth-pieces & Ready made Articles	100/-

Tender and Contract forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that will be required.

Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's office.

The Names of all partners of the contracting firm should be specified in the tender.

The Tenderers have (a) to fill in the figures in the column of amounts, (b) to note the totals on each page, in case any schedules cover more than one page, and (c) to work out the final figures at the end of each schedule. Any irregularity on this point may justify the rejection of the retender.

Rates should be legibly written. Erasures or corrections in figures without tenderers initials will render the tender liable to rejection.

The would-be tenderers are at liberty to peruse the figures of actual supplies in the preceding three years in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper,
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Storekeeper's Office
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
De Lisle Road, Post Jacob Circle,
BOMBAY No. 11.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Schedule No.	Description.	Tender Deposit.
		Rs.
112	Sundry Hand made Articles ..	200/
	Monday 28th February 1927.	
113	Clothing	350/-
114	"	400/
115	"	300/-
116	"	150/
117	"	300/-
118	"	250/-
121	Coats Waterproof	350/-
122	Coats Woollen	80/
123	Blankets or Cumblees	500/
124	Umbrellas	150/-
125	Disinfectants	200/-
126	Stoneware Articles	1,500/-
127	Galvanized Pipes	250/-
128	Galvanized Fittings	300/-
129	Ferrules, Cocks, Taps etc. ..	250/-
130	Brass Broom Ribs	20/-
131	Hoes or Powras	50/-
132	Wool Lead	20/-
133	Lead Pig	1,250/
134	Hose Canvas	1,500/
135	Hose I.R.	50/-

Tenders and Contract forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that will be required.

Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's office.

The Names of all partners of the contracting firm should be specified in the tender.

The Tenderers have (a) to fill in the figures in the column of amounts, (b) to note the totals on each page, in case any schedules cover more than one page, and (c) to work out the final figures at the end of each schedule. Any irregularity on this point may justify the rejection of the retender.

Rates should be legibly written. Erasures or corrections in figures without tenderers initials will render the tender liable to rejection.

The would-be tenderers are at liberty to peruse the figures of actual supplies in the preceding three years in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper,
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Storekeeper's Office
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
De Lisle Road, Post Jacob Circle,
BOMBAY No. 11.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVIND NARAYAN MISTRY, (a Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned-property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, residence, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces of land or ground admeasuring about Eight Acres (now forming part of a big piece of land) together with the bungalows, four out-houses, sheds, structures, huts, well, trees, plants, etc., standing thereon and situate at Mouje, Magathane (Borivli) in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra (formerly in the District of Thana and now) in the District of Bombay Suburban bearing the following Nos. :—

Survey No.	Pahni No.
24	3
23	4½
24	1

The total area being about Eight Acres or thereabout.

situate at Mouje, Magathane (Borivli) Canery and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the East by a Private Road and by Mr. Gandhi's property, on the West by Meghji Ugam's property, on the South by the property of Baburao Moreshwar and Mulraj Khatau and on the North by the property of Khanderao Ramchandra.

The above pieces of land contracted to be purchased by our client form a part of a bigger piece of land bearing the following Nos :—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Pahni No.	Admeasurement. Acres-Gunthas.	Assessment.
45	23	0	2	1 6	1-12-0
			Kharip	0 11	
46	23	0	3	0 34	1- 4-0
			Kharip	0 8	
48	23	0	4½	4 33	7-10-6
			Kharip	1 12	
49	21	1	4½	4 6	30-6-6
			Kharip	0 16	
50	24	2	4½	1 11½	9- 5 0
			Kharip	0 1½	
74	32	2,3,4,	4½	3 32¾	28-11-0
			Kharip	0 1¾	
76	32	7/1	4½	0 8 1/2	1-6-0

Dated this 4th day of January, 1927.

G. D. TIJORIWALLA,
For Messrs. Amarchand Mangaldas' Pant
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27924

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned N. M. GANJAWALA BROS. & CO., proprietor of the Union Mercantile Agency and The Bolts Nuts and Hardware Mart and Amritlal Gangadhar Shukla hereby beg to notify that the dispute between us has been settled and it is agreed by and between us that the said N. M. Ganjawala Bros. and Co. will continue to be the owner of the said Union Mercantile Agency and are entitled to recover all the outstandings of the said company and further that the said N. M. Ganjawala Bros and Co. have withdrawn for the said Bolts Nuts and Hardware Mart and the said Amritlal Gangadhar Shukla will be the owner of the said Bolts, Nuts, and Hardware Mart and is alone liable for all the debts and liabilities of the said firm and entitled to the outstandings of the said firm.

Dated 4th January, 1927.

N. M. GANJAWALLA BROS. & CO.,
Proprietors of Messrs. the Union Mercantile Agency.

AMRITLAL GANGADHAR SHUKLA,
Proprietor of the Bolts Nuts and Hardware Mart.
R1384

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME, ELEGANTLY MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO BY 'COLLARD AND COLLARD'. PHONOGRAPH, RICH CARPETS. ENGLISH ICE BOX, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at 'Gordon House' (ground floor) Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome elegantly made to order furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables, leather lined armchairs, large mirror, back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumb-waiters, rich velvet lined spring cushion suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver cabinets, one iron frame sweet toned cottage piano, by 'Collard and Collard' in splendid condition, phonograph with records, iron single cots, panel and mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, dressing chest, shaving stand, velvet pile carpets and rugs, easy chairs, hatstand, English ice box, meatsafe, etc., the property of a gentleman proceeded Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—
Ex. S.S. "City of Harvard."
4 cases cork gaskets for trucks (damaged by sea water).
1 case auto accessories (motor lamps damaged by sea water).
1 large and 1 small Milner safe on stands.

The property of a gentleman proceeded Home:—A lot of household furniture, dressing chests, iron single and double bedsteads, dumbwaiter, clothes press, wardrobe, writing table, soil linen basket, meatsafe, stove, etc.

The property of H. Campbell, Esqr., Barat-Law, proceeded Home:—Three decent glass door book cases.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE 18TH SHARE, RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GINNING FACTORY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE HIRALAL BADRINARAYAN GINNING FACTORY AT WARDHA, BUT NOW KNOWN AS RAI SAHEB RANGNATH SHRINIVAS FACTORY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed by the Judge's order dated 27th September, 1926, (Messrs. Chiranjilal Hanumanprasad, a firm applicants and Kissonchand Hiralal of Wardha, Respondents) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their rooms:—

All the 18th Share, Right, Title, and Interest of the Respondent abovenamed in the partnership property and profits of the Ginning Factory at Wardha, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Hiralal Badrinarayan, now insolvents, formerly known as the Hiralal Badrinarayan Ginning Factory but now known as Rai Saheb Rangnath Shrinivas Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors to the Receiver, at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES AND 84 BAGS COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

54 bales and 84 bags Ellichpur Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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Paid up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

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Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
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Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
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Reserved Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . . BOMBAY

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BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
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MANDVI, BARODA.
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Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acett and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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For two weeks the Bombay Public have shrieked, roared, howled and yelled.
There is Now only ONE WEEK More To See
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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CINEMA (Lamington Road)
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FOR THIRD WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S
Master production
"SHIRIN-FARHAD"
Please See To Night Positively.
NOTE CHANGE IN TIME.
Daily (4) Four Shows:—
At 5, 7-15, 9-30 and 11-30 P. M.
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Saturday, Sunday and AMAS and Bank Holidays at 2-45 P. M.

HARD COURT TENNIS
AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS
OF
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY.
THE TOURNAMENT will commence on MONDAY, the 24th January, 1927. ENTRIES CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1927. Draw will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1927, at 6-30 p.m. All communications should be addressed to:
P. W. VELKER,
Hon. Secretary,
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR THE NEW YEAR
The most interesting change of Programme.
From New Year's Day, SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY 1927.
Every Act THRILLING, SENSATIONAL AND OF WONDERFUL NOVELTIES
Breaking Crowd records Daily at
THE WORLD'S SUPREME SHOW
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.
"DARE DEVIL JENKINS" in the Leap for Life.
ON HIS HARVEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE
45 ft. IN THE MID AIR.
The only entertainment in Bombay that will remain
In your Delightful Memory for the NEW YEAR.
MATINEES SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 4-30 P.

THE RATIO QUESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So much noise has been made during the last two or three months about the dangers of 1s. 6d. and the merits of 1s. 4d. ratio that even the gods who are expected to see clearly may have their vision clouded, and at any rate the man in the street may come to believe that the fixation of the gold value of the rupee at 1s.4d. may bring the millenium even if all other things are left to themselves. It is amazing to be told that any legal ratio other than the market rate of exchange between silver and gold is 'natural', if the rupee is a token coin, as Sir Purshotamdas cum Madon maintain, it can only mean one thing that the legal value of the rupee in terms of gold is an artificial value whether it be one rupee equal to 1s. 4d. or one rupee equal to 1s. 6d.; 1s. 4d. is no more and no less artificial than 1s. 6d.. We almost begin to wonder if people who talk of 1s. 6d. as artificial as contrasted with 1s. 4d. which they call natural understand the meaning of the terms they employ.

But this apart, will our currency problem be finally solved by accepting the Gold Bullion Standard and securing 1s. 4d. as the ratio of exchange? Those who make the ratio a vital issue to-day forget the very plain and simple fact that it can only presumably be a vital issue if we are to remain on a silver basis, with our prices reckoned in terms of rupees, and that the main objective of our currency organisation is the fixation of the gold value of our rupee. You cannot plead in one and the same breath that you want a gold standard for India and yet that the vital issue for the country is the question of the ratio; and yet this is what Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Purshotamdas and other following have been repeatedly saying. Those of us who maintain that it is the question of the standard that is the vital question for the country have been told that a gold standard is not immediately practicable, but this is only an attempt at throwing dust. The Indian demands as represented by economists were very clearly put up before the Commission; we have repeatedly asked Sir Purshotamdas to show to us in what respect these are impracticable; we have been waiting Mr. Madon's effusions which he promised to give us after his questions had been categorically answered.

In the meantime Sir Basil Blackett naturally makes capital out of the situation; he pins Sir Purshotamdas to the report which he has signed, he pleads for the gold bullion standard and quotes Sir Purshotamdas in its favour. What a confession of intellectual bankruptcy this? That the whole country should allow itself to be hypnotised into the suggestion that a gold standard is impracticable, because the Commission has pronounced it impracticable and Sir Purshotamdas has accepted the views of the Commission? The gold bullion standard is not a gold standard, unless we have a gold coin as the unit of values; a gold standard is not impracticable because the Finance Department put up a scheme which the Commission have rejected; and a gold standard is not impracticable, because Sir Purshotamdas oracularly pronounces it to be so, in honourable company. Now and here is the opportunity; the next two months will decide whether the country is to be subjected to all the evils of a managed currency under the gold bullion standard or is to enter on a new phase of economic development with a definite adoption of an honest gold standard. Let us hope those who are in the Assembly charged with fostering India interests will rise to the occasion and not allow themselves to be side-tracked into a discussion of the ratio. Shall I close with a warning what Burke in his own cystic manner expressed in 1790? "Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunant clank, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field, that they are many in number; or that, after all, they are other than the little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour"
—Yours, etc.,

P. A. WADIA.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHARITABLE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Mr. "M. A. S." in the course of an appeal on behalf of the above institution writes:—

Among charitable institutions, a conspicuous place must be given to St. Anthony's Institutions at Honavar. Kanara, which are conducted by "The Universal Brotherhood," with Br. P. George as Director. The volume of ignorance and misery in the villages of North Kanara District had been unknown; and Bro. P. George first brought it to light, and found out redress for them. In the year 1917, he founded the above charitable institutions, and named them after St. Anthony.

The aim of these institutions is to spread education among the indigent and helpless children of North Kanara. Not only literary education is imparted to them, but also vocational training in carpentry, weaving, smithy, and shoe-making.

Not the least important part of the institution is an orphanage, in which orphans, and other poor children are fed, clothed and educated. The most felicitous feature of the great usage is the stern but salutary discipline which the children have to pass through and which moulds their moral and intellectual character. The strength of the orphanage is now 60.

The institution has no capital, but it depends on the generous hearted public of Bombay. The institutions, as can very well be imagined, involve a very large expense. Moreover, two new buildings have just been constructed, which have cost Rs. 16,000 and two other buildings, a school and a chapel, are under construction which require Rs. 13,000. The institutions have therefore contracted a debt of Rs. 2,000.

I therefore, appeal to all the friends of the poor and the illiterate, to give them every help, material and moral, without which they cannot live for a day.

MILITARY TRAINING MUST BE OPTIONAL.

VIEWS OF Y. M. C. CONVENTION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

On Monday, which was the last day of its sittings, the 12th Y. M. C. Convention passed the following resolutions:—

This convention of delegates from the Y. M. C. A's of India, Burma and Ceylon desires to express its feeling of deep sorrow at the sudden and violent death of Swami Shraddhanand and it is the earnest prayer of the Convention that all communities will speedily realise that, only along the pathway of understanding and tolerance, lies the real welfare of the country.

This Convention holds that the highest loyalty to which men are called is loyalty to the spirit of Christ, and that all other loyalties must be judged by reference to this spirit.

This Convention is of opinion that a true nationalism and a true Internationalism imply each other, and that when there appears to be a conflict between the claims of Nationalism and Internationalism the conflict must be resolved by reference to the spirit of Christ.

The question of the compulsory military training of students having been raised, the Convention agrees that military training should not be compulsory. If it is considered necessary to have military training for students in order to provide officers for the army and in order to inculcate habits of self-defence and discipline, it should be purely optional on the part of the students to join. There is a strong feeling that military training is not necessary for this purpose. It leads to the cultivation of the militaristic spirit and therefore some form of non-military physical education should be substituted. The majority of the Convention believe that no case should be Association encourage military training among students.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD'S PROGRESS.

This Convention is of opinion that India has a large contribution to make to the richness of the life of the world, and it would emphasise the need of conserving all in Indian life and thought and achievement that is of value for the life of the world.

This Convention desires that the Association should render to India a service which, being truly Christian, shall be of the highest value for the building up of the life of the Indian Nation, and which at the same time shall help to bring India into relations of goodwill and serviceableness to all the nations of the world. The Convention accordingly cherishes the great gift of which the Association possesses in a body of secretaries and members drawn from various nations and races, united by the common purpose of a service of India which is based on the service of Christ. It desires that the work in the service of mankind to which the Indian National Council and the local associations have been called both within and without the borders of India, should be maintained and developed in this spirit, and it would commend to the attention of all associations the many suggestions for this development.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE FOR POONA.

POONA, Jan. 3.

A well attended public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held yesterday to consider the question of founding a Sanskrit College in Poona. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in his presidential address, gave the history of the movement and referred to the attempts made in 1912 and after when the Government of India had sanctioned the grant of one lakh of rupees for a Sanskrit College in Poona. It was intervened and the scheme was abandoned. He made out also a claim for the Vishram Bagh Wada, which, h said, was repaired by public contribution on the understanding that it will be used for the Sanskrit College.

The first resolution, outlining the scheme of the college with its research work, was proposed and supported by Mahamahopadhyaya Abhyankar and Dr. Belavalkar and others.

The second resolution, making an appeal for funds, was moved and supported by Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Rao Saheb Joshi, Prof. Devlhar and others. By the third resolution which was proposed by Principal Kanetkar and supported by Messrs. Dadasahob Karandikar, Professor Karmarkar and others, the meeting requested the Government to hand over the Vishram Bagh Wada to the new society for the Sanskrit College.

Rs. 2,000 were promised on the spot —Free Press.

TALUKDARS AND THE PEASANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Apropos of my article in the "Chronicle" a year back I have to bring to your notice that the "Relics of Feudalism" which I mentioned in that article still persist in the relations between the Talukdars and their tenants under the very nose of the Government.

It is neither my intention nor my desire to ignore the legal rights of the Talukdars, rather it is my earnest desire that the Talukdar should have his proper place amongst the people and the Government of this country, and I believe that it is only possible with the help of his tenants.

I regret to say that the relations between the Talukdars and their tenants are far from desirable. "The Gulami Khat" which the tenants were obliged to sign is now being used against them in open breach of the promises given to them by the Talukdars and their agents. Cases are not wanting when tenants of long standing who improved the soil by dint of perpetual labour, constructing wells and planting trees, have been asked to quit their fields. Moreover, these tenants are not even allowed to reconstruct their dilapidated houses and they are dragged into wrongful litigation in diverse ways and the Talukdar take unfair advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of these poor semi-starving peasants.

I am pretty sure that the Government cannot be unaware of this state of things and yet it has thought fit to arm some of the Talukdars with the powers of Honorary Magistrates, which are likely to be abused or will prove a source of indirectly overawing the tenants into submission.

In view of the fact that the relations between the Talukdars and the tenants are not cordial and constant litigation is being carried on by them as parties in opposition, this arming of Talukdars with the powers of Honorary Magistrates by the Government is likely to affect the opinion of the people about the righteousness and neutrality of the Government.

What a sad pass we have come to that the Government which tries to improve the maladministration of Indian States like Indore and Idar, ignores the illegal acts of their own ryots such as Talukdars and arms them with powers which are very likely to be abused against the very peasants who are supposed to be in the good graces of the present Government.—Yours, etc,

DAHYABHAI M. PATEL.

Jan. 1.

THE DAIWADNYA CONFERENCE

The 6th session of the Daiwadnya Social Conference met at Madgaon Goa on 26th, 27th and 28th ulto. under the Presidentship of Dr. S. N. Gore, Assistant Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel. More than 1,200 persons from different parts attended the Conference.

The Conference commenced its work on the 26th ulto. when Dr. W. V. Banodker, welcomed the Delegates. On the election of the President-elect to the chair, he delivered his address in which he and requested those who have abstained from taking part in the Conference, to join the same. He then touched upon the spread of general education, Vedic education and female education.

He. The Governor of Goa graced the occasion by his presence on the 28th. He delivered his message in which he exhorted the audience to receive education. In all twelve resolutions were passed on various subjects.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The seeds market ruled quiet but steady. There are more sellers in the wheat market and prices declined. Linseed market is featureless and in the absence of buyers, prices are working low.

Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	... 52/53	7 9 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	... 52/53	7. 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Banla		
Rapeseed, Brown Selhi		
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore.		
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 14 0	10 5 0
Tealseed, White 85-15	74 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	14 12 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		
Teelseed, Black		
Poppyseed White:—	14 12 0	15 4 0
Groundnuts	58 0 0	11 6 0
Mowraseed	7 0 0	
Barley		
Castor Seed	... 51 0 0	10 10 0
Cotton seed Ready Delivery		
Jira		
Forward	... Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	... 7 5 3	
Wheat, Jan.	... 7 9. 0	
Linseed, May	... 10 1 6	
Linseed, Sept.		
Groundnuts	... 59 0 0	
Cotton Seed		
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec. Jan.		
Castor Seed		

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 3 to 4d. per cwt. in Java and of about 2d. per cwt. in B.R.B. Beet Sugar Prices. Belgian Beet and German Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Deliverries also record a rise of about a Pence and 2d. per cwt. respectively in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/12 per F.B.H.
Shipment December Sh. 20/6 per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 21/1 per F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept Sh. 18/5 per F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 18/8 per F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. Shipment December Sh. 20/8 per
Shipment January Sh. 21/4 per
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 21/6 per
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/12 per
S. S. 'Barbarigo' Sh. 19/11 per F.B.H.
Shipment November Sh. 19/11 per F.B.H.
Shipment December Sh. 20/2 per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 20/11 per F. B. H.
Belgian Beet:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 19/8 per F.B.H.
German Crystal:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 19/8 per F.B.H
Tone:—Better.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 21/3 Nominal.
July/Sept. 1per cwt. 18/3 Offered.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 18/3 Value.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/5-1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine hite, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4 Offered.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, Jan. 4.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb.	
Textile	„	0 10 6
Century	„	0 10 3
Jacob	„	0 10 3
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 0
Elphinstone	„	0 10 0
Apollo	„	0 10 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 13 6
Century 8404-8705	„	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 3
Phoenix	„	0 13 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 13 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 13 9
Kalsamdan	„	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	„	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5302/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
David Mill	„	0 14 6
Apollo	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 12 9
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 12 9
Sakuntala	„	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	„	0 12 6
Globe	„	0 12 3
Rachael	„	0 12 6
Pathi	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 14 6
Century	„	0 14 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 0
Jacob	„	0 13 6
Mun Mill	„	0 14 0
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 202	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 12 0
2029 Jacob	„	5 8 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	„	2 1 0
Apollo David	„	2 1 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 0
Great	„	1 0 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 0
Kohinoor	„	1 1 0
Tata	„	1 —
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 0
David	„	0 14 0
Mahal		

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New Yor, Jan. 3.

..h	12.68—.18
.. ..	12.87—.19
.. ..	13.04—.17
ber..	13.23—.15
mber	13.36
ling Spot...	12.80—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 3.

January	12.53—.16
March	12.57—.17
Middling Spot...	12.53./16

NEW YORK.

New York 10 55 A M
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.75
March	12.93
May	12.22
New York, Noon Call	
January	12.[illegible]
March	12.73
May	12.93
New Orleans 9-55 A. M.	
January	12.58
March	12.62

RECEIPTS & EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 3.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	57,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	121,000

DEMAND BILLS

New York, Jan. 3.

Demand Bills	.485.00

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality.)	
Spot.	15-7/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

	Opening	Closing.	
January	6.66	6.62	.14
February		6.65	.14
March	6.79	6.73	.16
April		6.77—	.16
May	6.90	6.84—	.16
June		6.88—	.16
July	7.00	6.95—	.15
August		6.97—	.15
September		6.99—	.15
October..	7 06	7.00—	.15
November		7.02	.15
December	7.10	7.04—	.14
January	7.10	7.04—	.14
Middling Spot... ..		6.80	

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales at East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

	Opening	Closing.	
January		12.95—	.25
February		12.81—	.24
March	12.70	12.67—	.24
April		12.62—	.24
May		12.57—	.24
June		12.52—	.23
July		12.47—	.24
August		12.42—	.24
September		12.54	.24
October..		12.64	.22
November		12.47	.21
December		12.54—	.21
January		12.42—	.21
Sakellaridis, F G.F.,spot.		13.95—	.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.
Closing

Crinde:—	
Good	5.00
Fully Good	5.20
Fine	5.40
Bengal:—	
Good	5.10
Fully Good	5.30
Fine	5.50
Oomra:	
Good	5.75
Fully	6.00
Fine	6.25
Broach:—	
Good	5.70
Fully Good	6.00
Fine	6.30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STASTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

The weekly cotton stastics as compiled by the Stastical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Weekending Bales.
Total in Sight	12,873,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	500,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	54,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	7,256,000
Other Cotton Visible Supplt)	415,000
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Cotton Sales ..	
Total Speculation	
Total Exported	
East Indian Cotton, Exported	
East Indian Cotton, Stock ..	4,000
East Indian Cotton Forward	500
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	100
East Indian Cotton Imports	
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
AmericanCotton Afloat ..	257,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat ..	4,000
Total Afloat	312,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	386,000

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

T C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16 to 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 930.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 945.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 930.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 132 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Dol 4.85 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.37.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
1 month 4 1/2 per cent
2 months 4 1/2 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Silver.— Quiet, market closed with sellers at the rate, we expect prices to remain at about the present level or a little lower

WHEAT—LONDON.

London, Jan. 3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 50/-
Rozario Santa Fe. per 62½ lb:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 50 3
Market:—Demand is slow.
Wheat, Australian,
Jan. Feb. shipment Buyers. 53/6.
Market:—Demand is slow.
Wheat Choice white Karachi:—
May./June. shipment Hull paid 50/-
Dec./Jan. shipment Buyers. 54/6.
Wheat Afloat to gthe United Kingdom, 1,765,000 quarters.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London. Jan. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £7-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £18-17-6.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Reap Bold, Ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Tloria, Ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £17-15-0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & Co.	£ 19-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporat on	£ 10-1/2
Nationa. Bank..	£ 48-1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6
Funding Loan 4%	£ 85-5,8
Conversion Loan	£ 75-3/4
Indian Loan 5½%	£102
Rupee Paper 3½%	£ 57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71-1/2
Government Securities 3% ..	£ 60
Consols	£ 54-1/4
War Loan 5%	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92-1/4

EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 3.

T.T. Berlin on London ..	20.40-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London ..	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London ..	Unreceived
T.T. Milan on London ..	108.75
T.T. Berne on London ..	25.12
T.T. Paris on London ..	122.85

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 to 2
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	3-3/4%
Bank Bills, 3 months ..	4-11/32%
Bank Bills, 6 months ..	4-11/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months ..	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6Months ..	5-3/4%

METALS.

London, Jan. 3.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£ 62-5/8
Copper, Braziers.	£ 72
Yellow Metal, ...	£ 67
Spelter, Hard, Indian Brands,	£ 28-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 16-1/4
Tin, English Ingots, ...	£301-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 3.

Linseed Calcutta, Ton:—	
Apl./May. shipment nominal	£ 16/7/6
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Ton:—	
Jan./Feb. shipment offered	£14-11-4.
Market:—Steady.	
Linseed Bombay:—	
Unquoted.	
Linseed oil, Naked, London, Cwt:—	
May./Aug. delivery value 29-9.	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—New year starts disappointing trade demand Long liquidation--Hedge selling.

LOCAL—Awaiting furthur developments--Buyers and sellers apart--very quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. mave received to-day the following cables:—

Now York.—May highest 12.98 (10-11 a.m.) lowest 12.87 at the close.

Liverpool.—Long liquidation of near position. Hedge and Straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd inst. as under:—

Trade demand is less active.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

New York.—Disappointing Liverpool advices in conjunction with long liquidation and disappointing spot demand, tended to restrict speculative support, prices declined yesterday at the opening in New York by 8 points. Increased Southern hedge selling caused a further decline in the first hour's trading and at the time of Liverpool close, prices ruled 12 to 14 points lower. Trading continued restricted in the later part but the undertone remained quiet owing to absence of buying orders and finally the market closed at a decline of 15 to 18 points. Spot quotations were reduced 10 points at 12.95c.

Liverpool.—Against an expectation of a decline of 8 points, the Liverpool cotton market opened 13 points lower and closed easy at a decline of 14 to 16 points. The decline is due to liquidation of long contracts toget'er with hedge and straddle selling. Spot quotations were unchanged and are expected to decline to-day.

LOCAL MARKET.

In sympathy with easier advices from American markets, our market opened to-day at a decline of Rs. 5 per candy Broach April-May being quoted at Rs. 249/8. Trading was restricted as both buyers and sellers were not inclined to take further risks unless more is known about the trend of American Cotton: Prices fluctuated within a very small of range of about half a rupee per candy and finally the market closed at the Marwari Bazar as under:—

Broach A/M.	249/8	249/12	249/4	249/8
Broach J/A.	254/8	255/8	254/8	255/8
Oomra D/J.	238	239/8	239	239/9
Oomra Mar.	236	236/8	236	236
Oomra May	239	239/8	239	239
Bengal D/J.	211	211	210/8	210/8
Bengal Mar.	208	208	207/8	207/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Against an expectation of 1 to 2 points lower, Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 4 points and later cables show further weakness of about 7 points. Our market opened for Broach April-May delivery at Rs. 249 and improved to 249/8 on commission houses buying. At this level there was general selling and the improeement was lost and finally the market closed at the lowest of the day as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Io.	Close.
Broach A/M	249	249/8	248/8	248/8
Broach S/A.	255	255	254	254
Oomra D/J.	236	236/8	236	236
Oomra Mar.	238	239/8	238	238
Oomra May	239	239/8	239	239
Bengal D/J.	211	211/8	211	211
Bengal Mar.	208	208	208	208

ROOM RATE.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Broach A./M. 249.
Broach J./A. 255.
Umra D./J. 238.
Umra March 236.
Umra May 239.
Bengal Dec./Jan. 211.
Bengal March 208.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	237	230	224	216
S. P.	233	226	220	212
Rajputana	237	230	224	216
Umra No.	245	240	235	
C. P. No. 1	260	255	250	
C. P. No. 2	253	248	243	
Khandesh	235	230	225	

Ready Sales:—
200 E. D. Sassoon Bengal 233.
300 Suzuki and Co., Berar 243.
200 Suzuki and Co. Wun 260.
200 Shapurji Mills Muttia 230.
200 Shapurji Khandesh 232.
200 Currimbhoy Veraval 230.
200 Tata Chopada 234.
200 Toyo Barsi 235.
300 H. Rambhagat Khandesh 235.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Receipts of various Produce in Bombay up to noon 31st ultimo.

Wheat	5,515 cwts.
Linseed	6,462 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	8 ,,
Gingellyseeds	3,785 ,,
Poppyseed	135 ,,
Groundnuts	22,865 ,,
Castorseed	5,503 ,,
Rice	48,187 ,,
Myrabollams	25,161 ,,
Cottonseed	14,155 ,,
Mowraseed	819 ,,
Gram	2,878 ,,
Joowar	1,779 ,,
Maize	77 ,,
Bajree	6,353 ,,
Coal	3,599 ,,

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The silver market opened to-day quiet but steady with small business. Some selling caused a little easing in the prices of forward contracts and finally closed as under:—

Spot Silver, ,Rs. 56-14-0.
Post delivery, Rs. 56/10/0.
Mah. delivery, Rs. 56/7/0.
Double option premiums.
Posh, Rs. 0/12/0.
Mah, Rs. 1/8/0.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The market ruled dull with a disappointing enquiry. Prices are easier with more sellers.

Spot Gold, Rs. 21/6/6.
Posh delivery, Rs. 21/6/6.
Mah delivery, Rs. 21/6/6.
Double Option Premium.
Posh, Rs. 0/1/0.
Mah, Rs. 1/6/0.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 3.

Silver:—Market very quiet.

Spot	25-1/16
Forward	24-7/ 8-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2 3/4

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	31—12—26	Since 1st. September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,513	1,16,917	1,37,409
Central India ..	6,562	49,829	1,15,781
Barsi and Nagar ..	7,799	54,178	66,747
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,611	14,678	22,234
Berar	15,093	1,47,031	1,45,473
Central Provinces ..	6,602	42,688	69,127
Total Oomras	53,780	4,24,321	5,57,774
Dholera	1,317	9,001	67,077
N. W. Provinces	1,614	35,469	1,11,484
Rajputana	992	9,684	33,558
Sind-Punjab ..	1,388	29 176	77,418
Broach		134	184
Coompta & Dharwar	1,602	14,010	12,012
Westerns- Northerns	57	7,673	6,559
Cocoanada		395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,586	6,441
Persian	..	2,849	1,875
American	9,187	50,886	143
Egyptian and African	117	19,717	28,244
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	70,054	6,08,062	9,03,592

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 30th. Dec. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Etrope	2,599	78,524	1,34,831
Japan & China ..	7,311	1,95,210	3,09,163
Coast Ports ..		4,029	7,601
Up-country by Rail		36,660	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,134	66,496
Total	9,910	3,38,557	5,22,227

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New

Bengal	Superfine	M. G.			
,,	Fine	,,	233/35		+9
,,	F.G.	,,	223/25		
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	231/33		
,,	F.G.	,,	221/23		
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	258/60		
Nagpur	,,	,,	258/60		+18
Yeotmal	,,	,,	245/47		
Arvi	,,	,,	250/52		+11
Amraoti	,,	,,	243/45		
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	240/42		+3/4
Mulkapur	,,	,,	232/35		
Khandesh	,,	,,	228/30		-9/10
Muthia	,,	,,	....		-13
,,	F.G.	,,	....		-20
			old. Feb.Mar.		
Broach	Fine	,,	240/42		+13+9
Coompta		M. G.	260/65		
Westerns	Good.	,,	215		
Cambodia	Fine	,,	270/80		
Kalagin	,,	,,	200		

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot	1/6-3/4 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standrad Ribbed, Lb. Spot. ..	1/7 Sellers.
Pale, Crepe, Lb. Spot.	1/6-5/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, Lb. spot.	1/6-7/8 Sellers.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

BUYERS AT THE DECLINE.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened easy with further long liquidations. At the decline there was better enquiry which caused improvement in the prices. Mill shares recovered a part of the decline and it appears at the moment that we may see a fluctuating market for some time. The volume of the business passing is fairly large on account of the transfer business.

Buying opened at 895 improved to 907/8 but again gave way to 892 but at the close prices improved to 905 on better enquiry. Fazal after opening at 850 improved to 860 but dropped to 847/8 on continued long liquidation, but closed firm at 860. Century closed at 392/8. Pearls at 491/4, Nagpur at 513/12 and Swadesh at 511/4.

Tata iron shares showed weakness on weak holders taking their profits ordinary closed at 23/8 and Defferds at 225/.

Tramway shares ruled very steady.

Tata Hydro. improved on short covering after opening easy 1061-4. Bank shares ruled steady with a good demand.

The following are the closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	77	
Baroda	50	4	86	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	32	
Eastern	25	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1605	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	407	8
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	21	
Central India Mining ..	10	1-2Y	31	12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	140	
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	132	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	352	8
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	7	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	53	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province ..	700	70 p.c.	112	8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	8
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.c.	96	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	103	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	193	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		14	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	850	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1025	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1073	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	1025	
Tata power O. ..	1,000	..	645	
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	815	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			465	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1,000	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	950	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	550	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	621	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	256	4
Madras United ..	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	66	4
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	72	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	4	113	12
New City of Bombay	100	10	127	8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	300	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	7	..	.60	
Pearl	250	12	491	4
Phoenix	100	10	395	
Premier	100	..	13	12
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	17	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450 7800	
Simplex	260	..	146	4
Sir Shapnurji Broacha	100	..	30	
Stadard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	511	4
Swan	100	..	157	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	121	4
Vishnu CottonO. ..	509	90	2450	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Velapur Co. Ltd ..	76	..	15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	606	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	00	3	183 12	PRI
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	.Sh.8	0-4-0	7	7
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	370	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	126	4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	88	12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	225	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	73	8
Thacker	50	..	105	
Telephone	50	nil	40	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1.6 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	1y	23	4
Oriental Life ..	100	20 p.c.	1100	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay January, 4th

Albion ..	540	Howrah ..	46
Alliance ..	590	India	
Alexandra ..	360	Kamarhatty	700
Anglo-India ..	430	Kankanarrah	563
Auckland ..	293	Kelvin ..	898
Barnagore ..	222	Khardah ..	500
Bally ..	250	Kinnison ..	1030
Birla ..	12	Lansdowne	320
Belvedere ..	638	Lawrence ..	650
Budge-Budge	540	Lothian ..	470XD
Caledonian	615XD	Naihati ..	500
Chapdani ..	193	National	38/10
Clive ..	40/8	New Central	645
Craig ..	5/10	Northbrook	59/8
Cheviot ..	320XD	Nudea ..	50
Dalhousie	472	Orient ..	27]XD
Delta	618	Presidency ..	9/8
Empire ..	58	Reliance ..	76
Fort Gloster	960	Soorah ..	33
Fort William	378	Standard ..	497
Gondalpara..	1065	Union ..	635
Gourpore	750	Waverly	7/14
Hukumchand	14/8	HESSIAN	14/12
Hooghly ..	86/8	JUTE	64/4

COTTON.

Agra United	Dunbar 158
Bowaria	Keshavram Cotton 3/14
Bengal Nagpur	21/8 New Ring .. ..

COAL.

Burrakur	20/6 Kurdi .. ..
Bokaro Ramgur	15/14 Neetooria .. ..
Gusick & Musalia	10/8 New Kendah .. Raneegunge 32/12
Katras Jherriah ..	Samla Kendra 3/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard	
B.I. Corporn.	4/14	Wagon	35/4
B.I. „ D	3/10	Marshalls	3/6
Burma Corp	10	Madon Theatres	6/4
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	10	Imperial Bank	1510
		.. Conty.	392

Remarks.—Jute steady. Government securities remained unchangeds 3½ per cent. Government Paper 78, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960/70) 89/10, 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) 106/6, 6 per cent. Bonds (1932) 108/10.

Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	10	
MILLS					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	402	8	
Alliance	100	....	30		
Apollo	50	..	9		
Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2	8	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210		
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305		
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	905		
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7		
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70		
Bradbury	250	nil	260		
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	172	8	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70		
Century	100	20y	392	8	
Central India O. ..	100	16	513	12	
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	445		
Ceylon	100	..	40		
Colaba Land ..	100	..	142	8	
Coorla	100	..	142	8	
Crescent	100	4	167	8	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250		
David	500	..	300		
Dawn	250	40	660		
E. D. Sassoon United O. ..	7/8	1	8	6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	208	12	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	145		
Elphinstons O. ..	100	..	30		
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	217	8	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	860		
Finlay	100	nil	130		
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600		
Globe	100	..	45		
Gokak	100	5	117	8	
Indooostan ..	1,000	125	1075		
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165		
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1060		
Indore-malwa United	100	18-12	338	12	
Jamshed O. ..	250	..	75		
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	95		
Kilachand	25	..	3	12	
Kohinoor	500	..	1125		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5900		
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18		
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	135		

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Amhedabad											402	8
Bombay Cotton											305	
Bombay Dyeing ..					895	907	8	892	8	905		
Century					386	4	395	386	4	392	8	
Central India ..					510	513	12	510	513	12		
Colaba Land											142	8
Crescent											167	8
Edward Sassoon											145	
Fazulbhoy					850	860		847	8	860		
Finlay											130	
Globe											45	
Gokak											117	8
Indian Bleaching											165	
Indore Malwa ..											338	12
Kohinoor											1125	
Madhowjee											135	
Mathuradas.. ..											66	4
Meyer Sassoon											91	4
Mysore											113	12
New Great					293	12	305	298	12	305		
Pearl					487	8	492	8	486	4	492	8
Pabany											208	12
Phoenix											397	8
Simplex											145	
Swadeshi					505	511	4	505	511	4		
Swan Mills											157	8
Tata Mills											121	4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock										

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: 6th Day. (First race starts at 3 p.m.)

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

S. S. "Ranchi" with English mails of Dec. 23, due at noon.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

S.S. "Ranchi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting with the S.S. "Mooltan" at Aden.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack nil; death nil; Cholera attack nil; death nil; Plague attack nil death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 71.

Total mortality this day last year was 78.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Macintosh" arrived in London in the evening of the 2nd instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 2nd instant, and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION

The first physical culture demonstration of Gazdar's Health Home (Sea Face, Marine Lines) will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday (the 9th inst.) at 4 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir C.I.E., O.B.E., will preside, and Mrs Cowasji Jehangir will distribute the prizes. The show is open to ladies and gentlemen of all communities.

WANTED PASSENGERS' SUGGESTIONS.

As time tables of the Suburban Train Service (both G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways) are expected to be revised from 1st March 1927, public are requested to send their suggestions to the Hon. Joint Secretaries, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 1459, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 12th inst.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

A Wireless Concert comprising of English and Indian music arranged by the Bombay Municipality with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will be broadcast to-day (Wednesday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and can be listened to in the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier.

SUPPORT TO INDIAN CEMENT.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" PUBLICITY SCHEME REJECTED.

At their meeting held on Tuesday the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust considered the Marine Committee's Report regarding the use of Indian cement on Port Trust work and unanimously passed a resolution that, given equal conditions of price and quality, preference should be given to Indian cement.

The Port Trustees also unanimously rejected the "Daily Telegraph" publicity scheme for Indian Ports and Industries.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF ARMS

Asarali, a Bengalee Muslim youth who arrived in Bombay as a sailor of s.s. "Newby Hall" on 29th ultimo, was placed before the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday on a charge of being in illicit possession of and selling ammunition.

It appeared that on receipt of certain information Mr. Hawes of the Excise Department had arranged a special watch over the sailors of s.s. "Newby Hall" which arrived in Bombay from Antwerp via Rangoon. He gave a marked Rs. five currency note and asked him to buy ammunition from the sailors. On arrival of the steamer, two revolvers and 25 cartridges were bought from the accused for Rs. 40. The accused was immediately arrested and handed over to the police.

The accused said that he did not know that he was prevented by law from dealing in ammunition.

The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer seven months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentence to run concurrently. His Worship observed that the accused who was working as a sailor for the last eight years could not be ignorant of law.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL BURNS.

Monabai Mohanlal a Hindu girl aged 12 years residing at Bora Bazar died by shock following extensive burns sustained by her while heating water on a Kerosene stove on the 27th ultimo. Her saree accidently caught fire and before they could be put out, the deceased had been badly burnt. She was under the treatment of Dr. Eduljee.

At an inquest held on Tuesday the Corner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock following accidental burns.

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Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter. Testimonials highest. A trial order will marvellously convince you. The KALINGA Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City, B. N. Railway.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

A BUS DRIVER'S ALLEGATIONS

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning, Rubniwaz Khan Mohamed, an omnibus driver No. 24, filed information charging J. S. Rothery, a solicitor in the firm of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. with voluntarily causing hurt, insult and wrongful restraint, on January 2.

The complainant in the course of his complaint alleged as follows:

He was bus driver in the employ of the B. E. S. and To Co., Ltd. on January 2, he was driving bus No. 1242 from Museum towards the Afghan Church. Near a bungalow named the "Grange," a dog was running across the road. When the bus proceeded a little farther, the conductor rang the bell and the complainant stopped the bus. He found that the dog had come under the bus and had been killed. He waited there for two minutes, but as nobody turned up to claim the dog he proceeded to the final station and informed his inspector about it. The inspector asked him to complete the return journey of the bus to Crawford Market and then go to the Police Station. Complainant, therefore, commenced his return journey to Crawford Market. When he came near the place of the accident, the accused asked him if he was the driver of the bus that killed his dog. On the complainant's saying that it was so, the accused caught the complainant by his coat collar and pulled him down the bus. The accused hit him on his lower jaw with his fist and gave him several blows. He also abused him in foul language.

Not satisfied with that the accused dragged the complainant in a bungalow where he hit him several times. Police constable No. 550-1A who had run up to the scene, requested the accused sot to take the law in his own hands and beat the complainant, but to hand him over to him. The accused did not agree but dragged the complainant out of the bungalow, brought him on the ground, and when a large crowd gathered he went away. The constable when asked again to interfere had said that he was hopeless as the accused was a 'Saheb' The accused then went away, Sergeant Fish of the Colaba Police Station, who had arrived on the scene by that time, took the parties to the Police Station and took down their statements.

The complainant contended that he had been insulted and assaulted and detained unnecessarily for over 30 minutes. He therefore charged the accused as above and prayed for process against him.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the accused.

EXPENDITURE AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

VICEROY CONSOLES BENARES MUNICIPALITY.

VICEROY'S CAMP,
BENARES, Jan. 4.

In the course of his reply to the addresses of welcome presented by the Benares Municipal and District Boards, His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Gentlemen,—Lady Irwin and I greatly appreciate the cordial welcome extended to us by the members of hhe Municipal Board and of the District Board. In the addresses us by the members of the Municipal Board as was both natural and right, to the history of Benares and to the special sanctity with which the name of Benares is invested. I read somewhere recently an impression of Benares as being held aloft on the trident which have just been read, both referred, mind as I visit your shrines and holy places in the next day or two and long afterwards when I look back upon these days spent in the heart of Hindu India.

Both Boards have to tackle formidable difficulties in housing and communications created by the ebb and flow of a large population from whom little return in the shape of a direct income can be expected. At the same time, you have to pay due regard to the interests of the ratepayers whom you you represent by providing those amenities of life which they have a right to expect. The Municipal Board in their address have been modest, I almost say, pessimistic, in speaking of their efforts to meet this double responsibility unaided. You will, however, realise that I am not in a position to give any promise of direct financial aid from the Government of India The added privileges of local self-government bring corresponding charge in their train and the decentralisation of the collection and expenditure of public money leaves no funds in the hands of the Central Government for direct grants to municipalities. Two of your big schemes—the electrification of Benares and the improvement of the water supply—are well in train.

Gentlemen, though your task is difficult your addresses show me that you are fully alive to your responsibilities and that in itself is an indication that you will continue to do your best to discharge them worthily. To you I imagine your best reward will be to make the setting of this sacred city worthy of the precious stone within. It has been a great pleasure for me to have met you personally here to-day and I thank you once more for the friendly reception you have given to Lady Irwin and myself.

HINDU UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

VICEROY LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

BENARES, Jan. 4.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in requesting the Viceroy to lay the foundation stone (of the new library building) gave a short history of the University and the help it received from princes, people and Government.

The Pandit appealed to His Excellency to give a special grant to the University to establish a college of agriculture. Proceeding the Pandit regretfully referred to the fact that the University was now in-If Government came to their help now, deteded to the extent of eighteen lakhs. the public also would generously help them.

LIMIT EXPENDITURE.

Lord Irwin before laying the foundation stone made a long speech eulogising the services of Pandit Malaviya to the University and he causes of education. Referring to his appeal for financial help from Central Government, the Viceroy promised to enquire into the matter and give his personal careful consideration to all the points to which he had referred. This assurance of the Viceroy was greeted with applause. Lord Irwin at the same time warned them that expenditure should nit outrun the University's means. Later, at Pandit Malaviya's request, the Viceroy agreed to lay the foundation stone of the hostel for Engneering college students for which the Thakur Sahib of Limbdi had donated one lakh. The Viceroya was shown round the university buildings before he left for Nandeswar House.

Lady Irwin paid a visit this afternoon to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition where Mrs. Mehta, wife of the Collector, received Her Excellency and showed her round the various sections.—A. P.

VICEROY AT BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 4.

The Viceregal special steamed in punctually at half past eight and drew up at the Cantonment side of the plaform in front of a specially-elected shamiana, tastefully decorated. Lord Irwin was received by the Maharaja and the Political Agent at the door of the saloon, and when His Excellency alighted on the plaform, large crowds of people who had assembled near the station, cheered the Viceroy, while the 15th "F" Battery fired the salute and the band played the national anthem. After the introductions of civil and military officers were over, His Excellency inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the 10|19th Hyderabad Regiment. Their Excellencies then drove in State to Nandeswar House.—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR'S TOUR IN PANCH-MAHALS

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHARA, Jan. 2.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar visits Godhra on the 14th January. He visits the Antyaj Ashram and then unveils the portrait of the late Mr. C. R. Das and attends an evening party given in his honour. On Saturday the 15th January he leaves for Dohad by the Delhi Express and motors to Mirakhedi Ashram (school of Bhil Seva Mandal) and returns to Dohad to attend the annual gathering of the Mandal. On Sunday the 16th Mr. Jayakar unveils a portrait of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

FIGHT FOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

GAMA-ZBYSZKO CONTEST.

AMAZING FEATS OF PARSI SWORDSMEN.

LATTER TO GO TO AMERICA TO SHOW FEATS.

One of the greatest event of 1927 will take place in India is the forthcoming wrestling bout between Gama, the Champion Wrestler of India and Zbyszko, the famous Polish-wrestler who is considered to be the "World's Champion Wrestler," which is to take place, next month, somewhere in the Punjab—probably in Lahore, for deciding the championship of the world.

Two Parsis, father and son, showed their feats of swordsmanship to Zbyszko when he was in Bombay last fortnight and so pleased was he that he has offered them to take them to America, which offer has been accepted by them.

The name of Zbyszko, the well-known Polish Heavyweight World's Wrestling Champion, is not new to Bombay. As our readers are aware he arrived in Bombay on the 18th ultimo accompanied his manager, M. Emil Klank, ex-Heavyweight Champion Wrestler of the world and Mr. Frank Judson, Heavyweight Champion of America. He gave displays of wrestling at the Excelsior Theatre for two nights (on the 18th and 19th ultimo) and left for Upper India on the 21st idem.

Zbyszko, it will be remembered, is to try conclusions with Gama, Champion Wrestler of India, who is in the employ of the Maharaja of Patiala, next month. This contest will be watched keenly by thousands of people. It is understood the Maharaja of Patiala has offered to erect a huge pavilion accommodating about 80,000 persons if the bout is arranged to take place in Lahore.

Zbyszko hails from Poland, and is now 56. In 1919 he had a wrestling bout with Gama in London, but it proved to be a "draw," after a hard and thrilling tussle. The outcome of this contest will be watched with keen interest by the civilized world.

GAMA ZBYSZKO CONTEST.

Zbyszko beat Stranger Livision at New York on 22nd May, 1924, and won the title of "Champion Wrestler of the World," when 42,000 persons witnessed the contest and the gate money yielded 87,000 dollars. But his title as world's Wrestling Champion has been disputed by many cities in Europe and America, as they well know that the result of the contest with Gama which took place, as stated above in London in 1910, resulted in a 'draw,' but, as is technically known, "in Gama's favour," since Gama was able to throw Zbyszko down on the ground face downward but could not make him lie flat on the ground "face upward," which alone would be considered as a win.

PARSI SWORDSMEN'S FEATS.

Taking advantage of his visit in Bombay, the well-known swordsmen of Bombay, Mr. Manchersha R. Buria, (who is better known by the nom-de-plume of "Ekdast" and who is also called lately by some as "Indian Zbyszko") and his son Mr. Jehangir, called on the great Polish wrestler, and his manager and his companion. The amazing feats of which this pair of father and son do with the help of swords, two-edged broad-swords, spears, etc., and the exhibitions of which they have given several time in Bombay and big cities of India are too well-known to need repetition. They ought to be seen to be admired. Many well-known persons have appreciated these feats including Mr. K. M. Javeri, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. The Polish wrsetler wanted to see the feats himself, and, failing to get a theatre in time for the display, arrangement was made at the Apollo Hotel, where the wrestlers stayed. They were amazed to see the thrilling feats, and at once gave the Parsis their testimonials, and, most important of all, offered to take them to America meeting all their expenses, and giving them a handsome sum as an honorarium per month for showing their feats to American audiences as the wrestlers say all the expenses and the amount of their salaries will be recovered in a couple of shows only. The terms have been accepted, and, as the wrestlers had no time to draw up a regular agreement, it will be drawn up after the contest with Gama has been fought out.

If the Parsis go to America and show their feats to American people, the latter will have some idea of this great art of India which unfortunately is being neglected every year, and is preserved in some places only mostly in some of the Indian States. It is interesting to note that Mr. M. R. Baria learnt the art of swordsmanship from a man who was employed by the late Maharaja Mulharao of Baroda, after whose deportation the bands of athlets and gymnasts and swordsmen broke up and went all over India, some to teach their art to willing learners and thus to eke out their livelihood. Some of the feats are very risky, e. g., putting of a plantain on the throat of a person and to split it (the plantain, and not the throat) into two by a sword.

VISITORS' TESTIMONIALS.

The following testimonial has been given to Mr. M. R. Baria, in his autograph, by Mr. Zbyszko:—

"In appreciation of your enthusiasm for the physical art.—Yours,

S. ZBYSZKO.

Dec. 19, 1926, Bombay, India".

M. Emil Klank, ex-Heavy-weight champion wrestler of the World now, manager of Stanley Zybszko, has written thus:—

"With all sincerity and best wishes,

EMIL KLANK."

Mr. Fram Frank Judson, Heavyweight champion Wrestler of America, shows his appreciation in the following words:—

"In Appreciation for the display of your art."

Sincerely,
FRANK JUDSON.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

3-0 p.m.—THE PRONGS PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 mile.
AMAR 1
MURTI 2
BAIG 3

3-30 p.m.—THE PRONGS PLATE Div. II.—Distance 1 mile
PEKIN 1
ROSE ROYAL 1
MUTASHAR .....

4-0 p.m.—THE DELHI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.
SELMAN 1
SOLOMON'S SONG 2
OTHELLO 3

4-30 p.m.—THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
MANSOOR BEG 1
SOME SURPRISE 2
HASHASH 3

5-0 p.m.—THE SANDOUN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
ORMISTON 1
LEINSTER WONDER 2
BEAVER PUFF 3

5-30 p.m.—THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
TRES FACILE 1
LUCKY MAN 2
STAR OF HANOVER 3

6-0 p.m.—THE DELHI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.
SULTAN BEG 1
ARABIAN STAR 2
SABIQ 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE:
MANSOOR BEG and ORMISTON.

MADRAS RACES.

FINAL DAY RESULTS.

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Taking advantage of the generous concession offered by the executive to admit the public at half the usual rates as a mark of their regret for disappointment caused on Saturday last, racing enthusiasts mustered strong at Guindy this afternoon. Fine weather prevailed and a quite exciting day's sports was witnessed, although backers met with several disappointments. Four favourites materialised during the afternoon in a card seven. Venkatagiri Cup attracted 19 Arabs of whom three declined. T. M. Goculdas' China, a three year old colt opened as a strong favourite and he had no trouble to annexe the handsome trophy in a convincing manner. Ceylon Cup event for the fourth division horses drew another big field. Babajan who had his mount on Sir Ismail Sait's Ardeern rode very cautiously and won, an exciting race from Minthill by a margin of half length, and Cylvern who challenged over the last furlong finished third. Babajan who was in good form rode another good race on Scimitar in the opening event of the day. S. Black was the other jockey to saddle two winners during the afternoon and A. M. Khairaz the lucky owner to win two races. The concluding day of Madras Winter meeting which was postponed on Saturday last owing to the wet weather was held this afternoon, same programme being carried through. The following are the details.

THE SAIDAPET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's SCIMITAR 8st. 11lb. (car. 8st 3lbs.) Babajan 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's BENARES 7st. 11lb. Hoyt 2
Harrison's MARSHALL PETAIN 9st. 6lb. S. Black 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's PROMISE 8st McPherson n 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 24 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE PERSIAN PLATE. (Division I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Esajee's and Birds' MASHALLA 8st. 8lb. Harrison 1
Xavier ALDER 7st. 7lb. Robertson 2
Makanjee SQUEAKER 8st. 2lb. Brown 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur SALONIC 8st 13lbs. McPherson 4

Time:—1min. 25 4/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 111 Rs. 26, for win, Rs. 24 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE PERSIAN PLATE. (Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for Arabs other than those in Class II.

Esajee's ZIAB 8st. 5lbs. H. Black 1
Raja Bobbile's FIVE STEP 8st. 11lb. D'onnelly 2
Messrs. Alli and Murtaza's MOOTRUB 7st. 12lbs., Robertsonn 3
Ahmde Hurgany's MEAZER 8st. Bullock. 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 24

THE DHAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Khairaz's JAYADWI 7st .11lbs., H. Black 1
Messrs. Esajee's and Bird's NAUGHTY GIRL 7st. 7lbs., H. Black 2
Messrs. Mandal and Mean Jan's CUPIDOUS 8st. 12lbs. Babajan 3
Kent's APPLICATE 8st. 12lbs. D'onelly. 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 20 and Rs. 33 for places.

THE VENKATAGIRI CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for Arabs.

T. M. Coculdas' CHINA 7st. 9lbs, car. 7st. 10lbs, Beasley 1
Esajee's GENEROUS 7st. 12lbs H. Black 2
A. Hoyt's BAKTAVAR 9st. 2lbs, Akey. 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's DURBAR 7st 11lbs. Hoyt 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 47 and Rs. 168 for places.

THE CEYLON CUP. Distance 1 mile.

Handicap for horses in Class IV.

Sir Ismail Sait's ARDEERN 9st. 2lbs. Babajan 1
Raja of Bobbili's MINTHILL 7st. 13lbs. Donnelly 2
Mcelligot's and Major Guid's CYLVERN 9st. 3lbs, S. Black 3
Galstaun's SHARP WARRIOR 8st. 5lbs. Harrison 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 86 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 17 for places.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Khairaz's TOSS UP 8st. 5lbs, S. Black ... 1
Sir Wilson and Dowson's PRINCESS JABBY 7st. 12lbs, Robertson 2
Raja Parlakimedi's ROITOI 8st. 2lbs., Brown 3
Marsh's THE GAFFER 7st. 12lbs. H. Black 4

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	January, 4.
Previous Closing Rate	12.87
To-day's Opening Rate	12.83
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing	13.07
Difference	+.20

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	January, 4.
Previous Closing Rate	6.81
To-day's Opening Rate	6.80
Difference	—.1
To-day's Closing Rate	6.82
Difference	—.02

Khandi	248-8-0
Sewri	249-0-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	January, 4.
Spot	24-7/8
	2 annas less.
Forward	24-3/4
	2 annas less.
Spot Gold	4 4 11 1/2
	unchange.

LATEST NEWS.

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

Sir Samuel Hoare's machine passed over Hanjam Island 'en route' to Jask at 3-40 this afternoon.

Sir Samuel Hoare and party arrived at Jask at 11-35 to-day (Greenwich time.)

Stack and Leete in "Moth" aeroplanes left Bunder Abbas for Jask at 11 (Greenwich time).—Reuter

DELHI, Jan. 4.

According to present arrangements Sir Samuel Hoare and party will arrive in Delhi about 12-30 on 8th instant at the aerodrome in New Cantonment.—A. P.

NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

Mr. R. W. Fuley, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Nagpur, has been nominated for the C. P. Council to represent Labour interests. Mr. Fuley had an interview with His Excellency the Governor yesterday.—A. P.

AGRA, Jan. 4.

A new high class weekly Hindi newspaper called "Arya Samachar" has been started here in memory of the late Swami Shraddhanand.—A. P.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

In connection with the Punjab Industrial Bank case another director Mr. Gantander has been arrested and released on a bail of twenty-five thousand rupees in two sureties. The case has been adjourned to 17th January for evidence by the trying magistrate Lala Nandlal Manchanda.—A. P.

RUGBY, Jan. 4.

Further discoveries in Mesopotamia by the joint British Museum and Pennsylvania University expedition throw light on domestic life four thousand years ago at Ur of Chaldees, Abrahams birthplace. A large mound was excavated and twenty feet below the surface well preserved buildings were unearthed. The houses were well built with burnt brick external walls only internal walls being of mud brick. All followed a uniform plan similar to that of modern Baghdad houses. The families lived upstairs and the dead were buried beneath their houses. Although graves and buildings had evidently been plundered important series of tablets some bearing hymns and others educational writings were secured.—B. O. W.

FORTHCOMING ASSEMBLYS SESSION.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly, recommending to the Governor General in Council that he be pleased to inform His Majesty's Government of the widespread discontent among the Indian politicians of every school of thought over the Government's refusal to make any satisfactory response to the national demand for constitutional revision as recommended by the Assembly's resolutions of February 18th 1925 and September 8th 1925. He will also move the Government that in view of the universal condemnation all over India of "the despotic manner in which certain highly respected political workers in Bengal have been deprived of their liberty and confined in jail for nearly two years now without being proved guilty of any crime, the said detenues be either immediately released or brought to trial in an open court of law."

Dr. U. Rama Rao has given notice that he will move in the Council of State a number of resolutions relating to railway matters. He will also move that the Post and Telegraphs Departments should be separated and their accounts separately maintained, and that the postcards and letters chargeable from Anna[illegible]A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927.

ECONOMISTS AS HENCHMEN

We are grieved to see that most of the speakers at the Indian Economic Conference have chosen to reduce themselves to the level of obedient henchmen of the Finance Member. But there was at least one gentlemen who was not an approved economist and he was Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee. While he thought it fit to make himself scarce at the Industrial Congress where he could have occupied his legitimate place—where he would also have had some lively time—he decided to burst forth into a sudden blaze of publicity in the more congenial atmosphere of the Economic Conference. If anybody thought that it was a conference where all interested in the study and research of the most vital economic questions of this country met in the true spirit of freedom, he was bound to be sadly mistaken indeed. For this much-vaunted Conference appears in reality to be nothing more—and nothing less—than a loose conglomeration of professors and lecturers of official and semi-official institutions who are paid by Government to lecture in colleges and outside along approved lines. No wonder, therefore, that most of the professors—including the President of the Conference—have cut a rather sorry figure by delivering propagandist speeches just to rescue Government out of the terrible mess in which they find themselves to-day. But that Sir Rajendra, a captain of Indian industries in Bengal, should have preferred the semi-official air of this Conference to the bracing touch of his true colleagues and compeers is a conclusive proof—if any proof were necessary—why he was selected to serve on [redacted]ency Commission.

[redacted]y remains for us to deal with [redacted]le advocacy of Sir Rajendra [redacted]18d. ratio, as Messrs. Birla and Khaitan and Madan have smashed his arguments to smithereens It is, however, interesting to note that he was so very much upset and obsessed by the currency resolution adopted by the Industrial Congrsss—to which he would not even condescend to refer—that though he chose to characterise—in the fashion of his patron—the question of the ratio, as "a minor issue," he was compelled to devote to it the better part of his speech. Like Sir Basil he also talked glibly of "stable conditions and cheap commodities" and exalted himself almost to the level of a saint by appearing willingly to sacrifice the great profits he might be able to make with a lower ratio. And then what a patron of the poor he made himself out to be by solemnly warning us of the depths of misery into which millions of people would be driven by pursuing "a policy of raising prices all round!" But, alas! for Sir Rajendra, his steps were closely dogged by clever men like Mr. Madon who have thoroughly exposed all his fatuous fallacies. He has pointedly asked him: "By supporting 1s. 6d. is he not depriving jute cultivators of Bengal of Rs. 8 a bale?" And then "does Sir Rajendra appreciate that this talk of lowering prices of wheat etc. really amounts to lowering wages of the immense agricultural population (who constitute the bulk of the poor) of this country?" But what use would it to be argue any more with such a hardened reactionary as this knight who is so benighted as to place economic self-determination above political freedom itself?

But the principal who presided and the professors who lectured at this Conference had not Sir Rajendra's excuse for being opportunists business men. And even though they may have regarded themselves as pledged to support the insane policy of Government by virtue of their official position, they could at any rate have maintained an academic air by marshalling arguments on both sides. But it is a thousand pities that Principal Tannan—who could only represent the small clique misnamed a conference over which he presided—was so impervious to the liberal thought-currents prevailing in the city of his adoption that he only paraphrased the worn-out platitudes of Sir Basil Blackett, while he deliberately shut his eyes to the cogent arguments of his patriotic opponents. A glaring inconsistency in this economist's argument will suffice to expose its fallacy. While he admitted that the ratio had remained at the higher level for only a year, he had the temerity to state a little later that agricultural debts contracted during the last ten years would not be affected by it at all. And as most of the villagers' debts in Punjab had been incurred during the last few years—thinking perhaps Punjab to be coterminous with India—he had no difficulty in jumping to the conclusion that all was well with the peasants of the land. We are also sorry to see that the reasoning of Messrs. Rao and Das Gupta has been thoroughly vitiated by the official bias as they have spoken more as partisans than as economists. But there is the consolation that this was perhaps the most unrepresentative conference held during the National Week—a conference where the delegates represented none but themselves—and its poison has already been scotched at its very fountain source before it could embitter the purer springs of the nation's public opinion.

THE LADDER OF LIFE.

The Presidential address of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose at the fourteenth session of the Indian Science Congress is a notable performance. Sir Jagadish therein gives, in a brief but compact form, a connected account of his investigations for nearly a third of a century and the remarkable results he has hitherto achieved. These results, he claims, "have led to the establishment of the important generalisation of the Unity of Life." That such a unity exists among all things that grow and perish has been for ages the intuitive faith of many a mystic and philosopher in India. The more positive Western science has in recent times thrown a flood of light on the Ladder of Life from the tiny worm to man wonderful. "The Plant Feeler or the optical Sphygmograph", Sir Jagadish says, "which I have devised, produces a magnification of about five million times, the impereceptible pulse beat of the living plant being outwardly manifested by the alternate swings of a beam of light." The importance of these discoveries it is impossible to exaggerate. They open up new and fascinating vistas of discovery along the mysterious Journey of Life. In the words of Sir Jagadish himself: "The complex mechanism of the animal machine that has baffled us so long will now find its explanation from the study of life-mechanism in simpler vegetable life." This would mean the possibility of a very great advance in the science of General Physiology, of Agriculture, of Medicine and even of Psychology." Truly, the blending of the East and the West could not yield a choicer product than Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose.

But the seemingly impassive life-mechanism of the plant was regarded by most as quite different from that of the more active animal. Sir Jagadish has stepped in here, and, combining in himself the positive cast of mind of the modern scientist with the vaulting imagination of his race, has revealed new rungs at the lower end of the Ladder of Life. He is truly the Darwin of plant life.

With the aid of extremely delicate and automatically recording instruments invented by himself, Sir Jagadish has demonstrated to the satisfaction of eminent scientists of the East and the West that "through the entire range of life reactions the physiological mechanism of the plant is identical with that of the animal." He shows, for instance, the essential similarity of automatic activity of the telegraph plant and that of the animal heart in the reactions of each to external stimuli, and that the propulsion of sap in the plant is brought about by a throbbing propulsive tissue which functions both as the pumping heart and artery. Wonderful as are these discoveries, the methods and instruments used in the experiments are no less

BHAVANAGAR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Bhavanagar is, comparatively, a modern town. It is, however, architecturally not insignificant. Apart from the old Durbar Gadh in the heart of the town, there are around it many public buildings that should attract the attention of those eager to examine and understand the possibilities for Indian forms and designs in architecture. For the modern buildings of artistic interest Bhavanagar is indebted to the bold enthusiasm and initiative of Mr. Sims, a former State engineer and friend of Mr. Griffith, the well-known principal of the Bombay School of Art. The Sims Memorial Fountain is a tribute that he has earned. The temple at Takhteshwar, the Majiraj pavilion, the railway station, the Nilam Bag Palace, the Takhtsinghji Hospital and the Samaldas College are all attributed to his handicraft. It is to be regretted that an endeavour is being made to set at nought the tradition for artistic distinction which Sims sought and acquired for Bhavanagar. The proposal for the new college to be built there has, it seems, not received from the Government or the people the attention it deserves. It should now be realised that an undertaking of such great importance ought to be the serious concern for others besides the engineer, the foreman or the contractor. There ought to be, if there is not, some kind of civic pride and respect for cultural traditions and value among the intellectuals of Bhavanagar. The Samaldas College has by the simplicity of its form, design and proportions, created an artistic precedent which should be followed in all educational institutions. The undergraduates of the College, if they are to be removed from the present building, ought to find their new temple of learning of equal, if not of greater, artistic merit. Art claims a place in the training of the young minds. It is fully entitled to the place. The young minds must find inspiration in their surroundings. Bhavanagar cannot and should not neglect its duty towards them. The popular assembly of the State and Sir Prabhashankar, himself known for his reverence towards Indian art and culture, will, we believe, see that the memory of Sims and his endeavour to achieve civic distinction for Bhavanagar are not rendered futile by any hasty or thoughtless attempt towards a non-descript new building for the College. Ugliness is never economic. It is, of course, obtained cheap and sometimes for the asking. But the civic conscience of Bhavanagar must revolt against such repulsively cheap gestures. It must insist on a competition for Indian designs open to all Indian architects. That is the only rational method for obtaining something that will be artistic as well as truly economic. Bhavnagar has an excellent opportunity for enhancing its artistic distinction. We hope it will not be missed.

STILL IN LEADING STRINGS.

The second visit of Sir Norman Walker, the Chairman of the Examinations Committee of the Brititish Medical Council, to make another tour of inspection in the country to ascertain how far medical education here has progressed according to the standard required by the British Medical authorities, ought to give food for serious thought to the Indian Medical profession. Is it not humiliating for them to find that they have no control or voice in laying down a standard of medical instruction for India which will be looked upon as thoroughly adequate not only in Britain but also in other progressive countries? Why should India not have her own General Medical Council recognised by statutory authority and empowered to deal with such matters as the standard of instruction and of qualifying examinations? Canada and Australia have such Councils of their own. Their self-respect made them take this step of insisting upon establishing such central guiding authority for themselves long ago. What we want in India is progress in medical education measured not only through the jealous eyes of that close and unprogressive Trade Union, the British Medical Council, but a levelling up of the standard of medical instruction by taking advantage of developments in such instruction, wherever we find them, whether in England, America or Germany. If our Universities had not been so thoroughly officialized as to accept without complaint the humilidtion of an Inspector of Medical Education being present at their qualifying examinations, they would have pressed forward in this matter long ago. But that is no reason why the independent medical profession should not agitate for the establishment of a separate Medical Council for India.

APOLOGIST OF AUTOCRACY.

MR. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS' NEW ROLE.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

There is no distinction as rational and irrational autocracy so far as the structure of government in Indian States is concerned as Prof. Rushbrook Williams seeks to make out. This is not a constituent distinction. The form of Government is thoroughly irresponsible. Government is not carried on according to the wishes of the people. Autocracy becomes rational or tolerable if the prince who rules is by nature good and well-behaved. If he is self-willed Autocracy becomes irrational—or tyrannical. There is no distinction between autocracy and despotism. Its tolerable or unbearable character varies with the personal equation of the ruling monarch and this personal element softens the rigour of his despotic rule and makes it pretty tolerable often times; otherwise it is the rule of a tyrant. Benevolent despotism is a contradiction in terms. The phrase is coined by bureaucrats to conceal the dismal character of their autocratic rule. It simply means that the subjects do not feel the oppression very acutely and they bear with it. The new doctrine of rational autocracy propounded by Prof. Williams is devoid of any historical support.

A Double Despotism.

We take the liberty of telling Prof. Williams that even in olden days when each State was an independent political unit there was a custom of consulting elderly statesmen in the State and their advice was of a binding character. The Prince could not dare to flout the considered opinion of his advisers in those days. The reason also is quite obvious. The Prince was supported on the gadi by the powerful arms of these advisers. Their displeasure meant a great risk to the sovereign. A ruling Prince in those times had to respect very highly the opinion of his advisers and the general wishes of his subjects. As expressed by an ex-politician the only and time-honoured remedy of oriental nations against a despotic and oppressive government was revolt and assassination. These things are not now permissible. The mighty British Government protects the Indian princes even when they are indulging in their divine right to misrule. Subjects of Indian States now owe double allegiance: to their ruler, and to the over lord the Paramount Power. They are weiged down also by a double despotism. This has been so since the independent Princes were reduced to the position of dependennt vassals. The traditional custom, however, of Indian States was that the ruler was bound to accept the advice of his elderly statesmen. His duty was not just as Prof. Williams thinks to listen and to do what he liked. "Subse sunna aur dilse karna" is the motto of a tyrant, but not even the precept of a benevolent despot.

Mischievous Doctrine.

This argument of Prof. Williams is not a new one but was resorted to by the bureaucratic government in the Minto-Morley Reforms. The Government had proposed to establish an advisory Council or a Council of notables. The Government defended this scheme as in accordance with the best traditions of oriental policy which has always recognised that the sovereign should consult competent advisers and should after consultation exercise his rule in accordance with what he deemed to be the best mind of his people. They further added that the scheme thus would be no innovation in principle as are some applications of Western methods to Eastern society. This mischievous doctrine was strongly refuted by the Bombay Presidency Association which was then under the guidance of India's greatest patriot Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. And the Association repudiated this theory as below: "The Government of India seem to the Council, to have paid greater attention to oriental policy in the days of its decline than in those of its prime. When oriental Princes held consultations in open Durbar they paid homage, perhaps unconsciously to a form no doubt very crude of representative government. No oriental Prince as a rule set aside at his will the opinion of the majority of those whom he consulted and acted as he pleased if he was a really sagacious and successful ruler. In all well-regulated and settled States the advice of those consulted in open Durbar was substantially as little liable to be set aside by the Prince's prerogative as any measure passed by the House of Parliament is liable to the Sovereign's veto under the British Constitution."

Morley's Retort.

Prof. Williams professes to look at this question as a westerner possessing detachment which is necessary for an unbiased consideration of this problem. We draw his attention to another instance of westerners of his ilk who propounded oriental policy.. Mr. Ayrton and Lord Ellenborough prior to the passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 had asked Sir Charles Wood to strike out many of the complicated provisions of the Act to render the whole measure more consonant with the simplicity of Asiatic ideas. Lord Ellenborough had declared in the House of Lords that the best from of legislative machinery suited to India was the Durbar in which an Indian Prince would simply consult his subjects and ascertain their wishes and then act as he thought proper. But Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State for India, the grand-father of Lord Irwin, the present Viceroy, did not countenance this preposterous view. Similar mischievous sentiments are echoed from time to time by Aglo-Indian bureaucrats. But there are statesmen like Sir Charles Wood, Lord Morley, Mr. Montagu, Lord Cheimsford who have constantly repudiated them. We commend the observations of a westerner of a world-wide fame, we mean Lord Morley, for the consideration of Prof. Williams. The great Liberal statesman as the Secretary of State for India emphatically stated in reply to the apologists of oriental policy and its traditions in the following words: "We are representatives not of oriental civilisation but of western civilisation its methods, its principles and its practice."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Bombay Council Presidentship.

Now that the Bombay Ministry has been formed, members of the local Council are very much intrigued regarding the occupant of the presidential chair. As in the case of Ministerships, there is a plethora of candidates for the post and there is much speculation as to who will be ultimately elected. The announcement made in these columns that efforts are being made to secure the election of Mr. Balubhai Desai to the chair has added piquancy to the situation. While we do not endorse Mr. Kariman's view that, so far as Swarajists are concerned Mr. Patel's election to the Assembly's presidentship should be taken as an exception—which as a matter of fact it is not, as Mr. Narasinha Raju has been elected President of the Madras Council—we agree with him that in view of the composition of the Council Mr. Balubhai is most needed as a member of the Opposition. Most of the other candidates are estimable gentlemen, but it will be generally agreed that the Bombay Council will be very poor, indeed, by the loss of a president of the calibre and experience of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. We fully sympathise with the natural feeling among the councillors that their president should be an elected member. But we trust members of the Council will not, in their anxiety to give exaggerated importance to "constitutional" principles and conventions overlook the fact that the present constitution does not confer on them many privileges and rights enjoyed by their confreres in self-governing countries. If they overlook this fact, they will simply be straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. They have to choose between the dubious satisfaction of having an elected member as their President and the rare distinction and advantage of having for that post a veteran publicist of Sir Ibrahim's talents, experience and antecedents assuming that he will be nominated as a member. If the efficient working of the Council is the sole consideration, there can be no doubt as to what the choice of the members will be.

Congress and Local Bodies.

The honour accorded by the Calcutta Corporation to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was a tribute not only to Mr. Iyengar's leadership but also, as he himself pointed out, to the Congress over which he is presiding this year. The Corporation has reason to be grateful to the Congress. For since it was captured by Congressmen under the leadership of Deshbandhu Das, who had a passion for local self-government, the efficiency of its service has appreciably increased and, what is more, an enthusiasm has been created among the public for local self-government which had never been witnessed in the same degree before. Things might have been much better were it not for the madness of the bureaucracy in imprisoning the Corporation's Chief Officer, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, without even the semblance of a trial. It is but natural that Indians should prove their aptitude for self-government, for, as Mr. Iyengar showed with historical illustrations, the spirit of organised service and traditions of self-government have been in the Indian blood from times immemorial. And that spirit is to be witnessed in numerous local bodies in spite of the control and meddling by an alien bureaucracy and its satellites.

Swarajists' Duty.

Mr. Iyengar rightly pleaded for a further extension of the nationalist influence of the Congress in the local bodies, especially in view of a narrow communalism seeking to assert itself even in our municipal affairs. For himself, "he would either make for Hindu-Muslim unity or be broken to the bone." That is well said and we shall anxiously wait, hourly expecting the action it promises. The country can afford to give Mr. Iyengar and his party the more time he pleads for to fulfil their pledges, but the promotion of inter-communal unity is not a matter that brooks delay. Few will question the Swarajists' capacity for construction work; only they should do justice to themselves in all spheres of national service, whether in the municipal or legislative Councils.

Scouter Davar.

We "take off our hat" to Scouter Framroze Davar, the enterprising Indian youth, the first in the world to cross the great Sahara with a cycle. It is a daring adventure, indeed, to cross the Sahara and the wild forests of Nigeria with only a companion or two. As he points out in a letter, extracts from which we published yesterday, he has had to pass through a jungle track infested by wild animals and no less wild tribesmen who practise human sacrifice. We must congratulate the young man on his having passed the ordeal unscathed. The letter also points out that high French officials are much impressed by his expedition—and, indeed, who would not be? Let no calculator ask what is the utility of such expeditions. They foster a spirit of adventure which is worth even more than a Viceroy's salary. And it is precisely that virtue that our Indian youths need most to cultivate.

"Status of Indian Princesses"

The article under the above caption, describing a tale of woe by one of the Indian Princesses, which we published last week, has roused considerable interest in many an Indian State. Nearer home, in certain circles in Baroda there is an impression, we are informed, that the article was written or inspired by Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda. There is nothing in that article to justify such an impression. As, however, the impression prevails, in fairness to Her Highness we think it necessary to state that the article in question was neither written nor inspired by her.

Men and Matters.

The Ministerial race was over last week. Brisk preparations are being made for the next one—the Council President race. As our tips on the last occasion have been proved to be prophetic, our columns should be closely scanned this time also.

* * *

As the present is not a Governor's Gift race, there are naturally more entrants. We would not be guilty of breach of confidence, but this we can safely say that one entrant has suddenly and mysteriously come down to Bombay from Gujarat, crossing the distance literally at dead of night.

* * *

Another is to be seen bustling about in the Fort area in the neighbourhood of the Secretariat and a third is often to be found furtively treading the Chowpaty stands, within hailing distance from the Government House.

* * *

A good deal of quiet amusement is caused in the Christian community by the efforts of some of its worthies to figure on the nominated list to the new Council, as their communal ambassadors.

* * *

Not that the rank and file care a brass button as to the eventual selection—since, experience being the best schoolmistress, Christians have found their nominated spokesman to be twin cousin to the dumb-waiter.

* * *

However, we should think that a statesman steeped in the spirit and traditions of Parliamentary atmosphere like Sir Leslie Wilson ought to make the nominated junta of his Council a more respectable and self-respecting lot by selecting men whose word, even on the side of Government, would carry weight with the people. The system of "dummy" appointments hitherto in vogue has not enhanced the reputation of Government for wisdom or prestige.

* * *

If the pulse of the Christian community were felt, we are sure it would beat loudly for good old Dr. Viegas, whose unbroken record of civic life for over a quarter of a century has made him part of the furniture in the Corporation Hall. Anything but a communalist, Dr. Viegas would stand for the harmonious cooperation of his section with others and do some solid work, instead of going about distributing prizes at school functions and joining hundred and one committees like the others.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

Two years ago, it was said that in a very short time, all the hack-victorias would be replaced by taxis. The Police Commissioner, it was said, was going to it. To-day we notice that there are far more taxis and fewer hack-victorias. But our pleasure in the discovery is somewhat spoilt by the realization that fewer victorias to-day mean worse victories. "They are soon going"—that is the common idea, and meanwhile neither the Police Commissioner nor the public nor the owners care how increasingly barbarous the plight of the poor hack-ponies is becoming.

We are told that there is a particularly treacherous bit near the Fire Brigade in Hornby Road. It is the scene of extremely frequent accidents that cause suffering to no one but the horses. Usually it follows a vicious crack of the whip or a brutal tug at the horse's bit. Either in the sport that it makes under the lash or the sudden halt that it tries to make under the cruel pull on the reins, the miserable little pony stumbles violently to the ground. With difficulty he is extricated from the strangling harness and struggles into a standing or rather trembling position. Then he is driven off again. The crowd having placidly looked on, placidly disperses.

Late at night we have all seen these scraggy beasts of burden urged into a distracted gallop by the continuous use of the whip. Or, there is another kind of brutality. We have heard of something sharp that is used by victoriawallas. It is fixed to the bit. So that a pull at the bit drives the pony to a mad gallop of pain.

No police officer has been known to arrest or even threaten such a brutal driver. If a citizen dares to raise his voice in protest to the driver, he is usually drowned under a torrent of scurrilous abuse. The poor hack-pony has no friend in the wide world.

The B.S.P.C.A. officers? There are not half enough to go round. And when one of them interferes he ist victimised. We have been told on authrity, by the chief of the B.S.P.C.A. himself that his men positively refuse to go to certain areas like Grant Road and Byculla, where the need is greatest, for fear of intimidation by the garrywallas. With regard to arresting and marching off an offending driver to the Police Station after 10 p.m. when he seems to blossom forth most in his barbarity, we are informed that the white police sahibs cannot be disturbed at night. Finis.

Yet we say no. Not finis. Surely the public can do something? Surely they can stand by the B.S.P.C.A. officers if the police will not?

In England if a driver were seen lashing his horse, the public would nearly lynch him. But here? No one will lift a finger. Are we so lacking in public spirit? Have we no citizenship? We may slip on a banana skin or put our foot into something 'not nice' on the pavement any day. But even that does not seem to set us thinking of our great privileges as citizens that we neglect. Everybody's business is nobody's business.

MR. BALUBHAI FOR THE CHAIR.

"CANNOT SPARE HIM."

MR. NARIMAN INTERVIEWED.

The announcement that Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, the Swarajist member of the local Legislature, has agreed to stand as a candidate for election to Council Presidentship has evoked considerable excitement and interest in political circles and leaders differ on the propriety and possibility of Mr. Desai's candidature. There are already four or five candidates, viz., Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, B. G. Pahlajani, G. B. Pradhan and Khan Saheb Mansuri, in the field; while Dr. Dixit of Surat and Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, the ex-Minister, are also said to be seriously trying to win compete for the office. It is rumoured that Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, the Provisional Secretary of the Council Nationalist Party, is also somewhat inclined to be elected, but his only apprehension appears to be that his party would be a great looser. The Councillors were already in a state of perplexity by the pressing requests of so many candidates and the announcement of Mr. Desai's candidature has considerably added to it.

Inquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative go to show that Mr. Desai was some days ago in Bombay and he had a serious talk with a few members of the Council then in Bombay. It appears that Mr. Desai is prepared to try for the Presidentship if he is assured of substantial support by members of all parties.

MR. NARIMAN OPPOSES.

It is, however, understood that a section of the members hailing from Maharashtra and on the other hand not a few Muslim members have expressed their desire to have a President from among themselves. They are agreed on one point, that two members from Gujerat should not hold offices. The chances for Mr. Desai, therefore, seem to be very few and it is very hard to imagine who will be the favourite of a majority of the members. There is another hitch to the candidature of Mr. Desai, and it is the strong and firm attitude of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council, on that point. Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" Mr. Nariman said that he was out of Bombay during Christmas and he returned only on Monday morning. He was quite unaware of Mr. Desai's movements and was surprised to learn that Mr. Balubhai had agreed to contest for the speaker's post. Mr. Nariman would not say anything on the question on behalf of his party; but asked to express his personal views on the subject, he said that he was not one of those who were said to have been consulted by Mr. Balubhai. He was against Mr. Balubhai's or any other Swarajist member's election to Presidentship because he was sure that any defection from the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council would go a considerable way to weaken its strength. He as a member of the Swaraj Party would insist on the party's sticking to its policy and not accept any offices, nominated or elected.

Although the President of the Council was elected by that House, the Governor had the power to reject the selection of the House if he so chose, added Mr. Nariman. He thought that the case of Mr. V. J. Patel's election to the Assembly Presidentship should be taken as an exception rather than as a rule. "Above all", Mr. Nariman concluded, "the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council cannot afford to lose Mr. Balubhai in the present circumstances."

CAIRO-BAGHDAD MAIL SERVICE.

TO BE EXTENDED TO BURMA.

RUGBY, Jan. 3.

The Postmaster-General announces that the fortnightly air mail service between Cairo and Baghdad is to be extended to Basra. Further extension to Karachi will be made later. The air mail from London of Thursday 6th instant and fortnightly thereafter will be due to reach Baghdad late in the afternoon of the following Thursday and Basra on Friday morning—seven and a half days from London. At Basra it will be due to connect with the fast Saturday mail steamer due at Karachi on the second Thursday fourteen days from London—and also with slow service for various Persian gulf ports leaving Basra on alternative Sundays. Thus the air mail will offer in comparison with transmission by the desert motor route or by the sea route via Bombay a saving in time of transit of about two and seventeen days respectively to Basra approximately seven days to Bushire and other Persian Gulf Ports and about two days to Karachi and Northwest India.—British Official Wireless.

DAME ELLEN TERRY'S HEALTH.

RUGBY, Jan. 3.

Dame Ellen Terry actress, who has been seriously ill several days with bronchitis is reported to be slightly better to day.—British Official Wireless.

MAHATMAJI AND KING EMPEROR.

PHOTOS TO BE SIDE BY SIDE.

COMRADE SINGARAVELU'S NEW MOVE.

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Swarajist Councillor, Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar has written to the Education Committee of the Madras Municipal Corporation urging recommendation of the following resolution to the Council of the Corporation:—

That a photo of Mahatma Gandhi be placed in every Corporation School by the side of the King Emperor's photo and that the Commissioner be authorised to incur the necessary expenses from Corporation funds.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO MADRAS

PLEA FOR FUNDS FOR KHADI WORK

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Secretary of All-India Spinners Association writing to Press, appeals for a lakh of rupees on the eve of Gandhiji's visit for investing the same in khadi work in the Madras Province.—Free Press.

FAILURE OF UNITY MOVEMENT.

"INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" APOLOGIA

CAWNPORE, Jan. 4.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" writing in to-day's issue on Gauhati Decisions says, "If unity had not been arrived at at Gauhati, it is because the Responsivists and the Independent Congressmen set their hearts on the glittering prizes of office. With regard to the vexed question of communal representation the Congress did the right thing in not rushing to any immediate settlement, but in referring it to the Working Committee. Despite querulous complaints of certain parties, one may take it for granted that the passing of the Khaddar resolution constitutes the best guarantee, sincerity and sterling honesty of the delegates at Gauhati.—Free Press.

CAPETOWN CONFERENCE.

DELEGATION IN TOUCH WITH INDIANS

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.

Mr. Andrews interviewed by Reuter, said he believed that during the past fortnight, in spite of Christmas holidays, steady progress had been made in the Round Table Conference on the Indian question; but since the strictest privacy was being observed, it was impossible even to adumbrate what lines the Conference discussion was taking. One of the most hopeful sign was that there had been full and frank discussion between the members of the Delegation from India and the carefully selected representatives of the Indian community in South Africa. Three elected members from each province of the Union had come to Cape Town for this purpose, and discussions which were continued throughout the past week had proved of great value. The Delegation from India had in this simple manner come into direct touch with South African Indians whose cause they were representing in the Conference Chamber.—Rueter.

PARTY CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NATIONALIST—LABOUR RUPTURE LIKELY.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.

The rupture of the Nationalist-Labour Pact appears likely. The National Labour Convention, Bloemfontein, was restive declaring unanimous opposition to the Government Sedition Bill if pressed. Col. Creswell only gained a third place in the Executive election.

ROUND THE WORLD ON CYCLE.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 4.

The four Bengali young men who started on a world tour on cycle arrived here last Saturday evening. Interviewed by the Free Press they stated that they received warm reception all along the route. Despite hardships on the way the tourists looked very cheerful and happy. Yesterday morning they started on their way for Jhansi.—Free Press.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS.

HANKOW, Jan. 4.

Serious developments following the meetings arranged by the anti-British Association around the British concession necessitated the calling up of marines who, assisted by armoured cars, dispersed the rabble near Custom House without firing; but the crowds gathered again and the British made a concerted rush in which the Chinese seized a fallen Bluejacket's rifle and bayonetted him in the leg. Several other casualties were caused by carrying the poles. Position improved in the evening, when the mob retired and held lantern procession.—Reuter.

PRE-REQUISITES FOR A CONGRESS MINISTRY.

MR. GOSWAMI ON GAUHATI DECISIONS.

IMPLICATIONS OF KHADDAR RESOLUTION ANALYSED.

In the following interview, Mr. Goswami analyses the political factors that shaped the Gauhati decisions. "It is unfortunately too true" he says "that the Councils have taken up too much of our time". But he thinks that this tremendous waste of time and resources is "due to fighting among ourselves."

According to him, the battle within legislatures is a battle of forms, but this formal fight is not to be neglected.

The brunt of Mr. Goswami's criticism falls upon the khaddar resolution, the implications of which he exposes in a masterly way. He is of opinion that the khaddar resolution without a systematic campaign of boycott of foreign goods is futile.

FARCE OF SACRIFICE IN WEARING KHADDAR

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1

Though Mr. Goswami was unable to be present at the Gauhati Congress, he was following the proceedings very closely and has in a special interview to the Associated Press set forth his reading of the situation. He says:—

COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

"The upshot of the Gauhati Congress is the confirmation of the last year's Council programme, and this was the necessary corrollary to the results of the last elections. I will not, however, discuss this propostion and leave those who choose to dispute it to do so; for in the face of certian facts such a discussion is at best academical. The more serious question is, whether the programme as adopted is wise and sound. The difficulty of answering this question arises from the fact that the programme ex-hypothesis is a compromise programme, taking account of the numerous limitations which were not by the way the creation of the Swaraj Party. Above all there is the limitation imposed upon us by circumstances of being unable to make the national fight a direct one. It is, unfortunately, too true that the Councils have taken up too much of our time, energy and resources Without seeking to apportion the blame among the various factions trying t work their respective Council programmes, it is I think true to say that the tremendous waste of time and resources is due to fighting among ourselves. I do not believe that programme is necessarily more effective because on paper it looks more heroic.

UTILISING EXISTING MACHINERY

The fact of a united attempt at even a humble achievement counts for much. Not are tangible results the only real results. On behalf of the present programme, it may surely be urged, that there was no other alternative programme except that of working the Reforms for what they are worth? There may be those who would not touch the Reforms with a pair of tongs; I respect that attitude; and if many people would make up their minds and go in for real non-co-operation, I think we should soon be very near our goal. While it is open to leaders to try again, this programme of absolute non-co-operation, is not, on the tapis just now. Another attitude is that we should utilise the existing machinery for securing advantages to the people. From this attitude it does, not, however, follow that we should work every part of the existing machinery or work it in the manner in which it was meant to be worked. Certain promises have been made in public on behalf of the King of England and the British Government. We have demanded their early fulfilment; and in demanding this we have not been vague or visionary. The resolution in the Assembly of 8th September 1925 is a long catalogue of very practical details, drawn up as the result of several days and nights discussions amongst the Swarajist and Independent and some Moderate Leaders in the Assembly. We have also demanded the release or trial of the political prisoners—a demand which, again, is according to the professions of just and democratic government so often and so loudly made by the British Government. Therefore, the battle within the Legislatures is a battle of forms; it is a formal fight, over which expenditure of national energy should not be unduly great.

CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPTING OFFICE.

At the same time this formal fight is not to be neglected. In international politics formal fights continually take place and the wins and losses are very substantial; this is because behind these forms are (1) public opinion which is the basis of public action and the key to unlimited reserves of power, (2) international opinion which though without legal sanction has considerable force. The question for us, therefore is how to engage in this formal fight. I think the Gauhati Congress passed the only resolution on the subject it could reasonably have passed—one which the Responsivists can easily work consistently with their printed scheme of work. Of course ministries without the promise of release of political prisoners and of such changes in the working of the Reforms as would ensure that the little good that these ministries are supposed to be capable of doing within the Act is at all possible.

FETISH OF KHADDAR.

As for the Khaddar resolution, all I can say, is that possibly I shall for at least a year deny myself the privilege of voting at any meeting of the Congress or of its subordinate bodies. I put it in this personal way because I believe a little frankness in this matter is necessary and would be helpful. Let me recall what is known as the Das-Gandhi Agreement which was concluded about the end of 1924, to which I happen to be a party, as Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru signed it on behalf of all the members of the central Executive Council of the Swarajya Party. That agreement, to which, as I say, I confess to being a party, contained a clause about the wearing of khaddar on ceremonial occasions. Now I have never been in favour of making of fetish if khaddar, for the reason, among other reasons, that the economic aspect of it, should not be confused with the sentimental aspect. Far from denying the moral and sentimental value of khaddar, I, who do not feel at all sure that the attempt to exclude all other cloth except khaddar is economically sound, I claim for it two distinct moral virtues.

TRUTH ABOUT ITS LEGITIMACY.

There was a time when clothing in European style was regarded as the badge of respectability and, therefore, a thing to be aspired to. Now any form of dress, provided it is not distinctly outrageous from the aesthetic point of view, is a matter of individual linking; but it becames a problem when one despises ones national dress as unsuitable for great occasions as being inferior to the foreign made. When khaddar was carried into the citadels of Delhi and Simla and when people began to feel apologetic about foreign clothes, khaddar and through it the sense of national honour achieved a moral victory. Again, khaddar is a great leveller.. From the point of view of the economy of village life, khaddar has bridged a small gulf of one generation and helped to bring back an industry which used to enable women to occupy themselves profitably and provide for their family one of the principal wants of their simple lives! But you cannot without serious economic consequences seek to be outside the sphere of world commerce; for the ends of the earth are to-day linked up by various chains of communication. I do not propose here to develop my criticism of khaddar fetish from the economic point of unconvinced on that point by all that has view, beyond saying that I have remained been said by Mahatmaji—namely, that compulsory exclusion of all other cloth is either possible or economically desirable. I can understand boycott as a political weapon; but it must be frankly recognised as such, and the economic consequences of it must not be overlooked in recovering its value. The point to be gained or the principle to be vindicated may be worth much economic loss.

FARCE OF SACRIFICE.

Yet Mahatmaji is rendering a great service to our people through his spinning association; and I feel he took the right step when he separated it from the Congress. There are I know few men who are fervently devoted to khaddar. If they only give others credit for patriotic feelings who do not feel equally fervently about khaddar, they can do good work. The relation between capcaity to do political work or other work which is beneficial to the people and susceptibility to the homespun is very illusory. After all khaddar, both real and imitation, can be as easily purchased by a Government spy as by the most devoted and saintly servants of the nation. I have heard the argument that he who cannot make the little sacrifice involved in wearing khaddar must be taken as being incapable of making any of those larger sacrifices which a soldier in the battle of a nations may be called upon to make. It is a ridiculous argument. I do not know that any sacrifice is involved in the wearing of khaddar. Why, it straightaway makes you a patriot, may possibly pass you off as a saint. I should prefer to avoid the cloak and insignia of patriotism. The Congress has every right to demand attendance of members in national dress. Rules about dress are actually enforced in clubs, in society, in Government services but they are rules regarding particular occasions. The khaddar resolution, therefore, in the absence of a systematic campaign of boycott of foreign goods, is to my mind futile. The pity of it, is that it is not merely futile but as a political body.—A. P.

LONDON-BAGHDAD AIR MAIL.

EXTENSION OF ROUTE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Postmaster-General announces that from January 6th, the air mail from London to Baghdad, will be extended to Basra, whence the mail will be sent to Karachi and Gulf ports by sea. By this means two and seventeen days respectively will be saved to Baghdad compared with transmission by the desert motor route or the sea route via Bombay, and three and thirteen to Basra and about seven to Bushire and other Gulf ports, and about two to Karachi and North-West India. The current fee will be unchanged.—Reuter.

CIVIL WAR HORRORS,

WOUNDED LEFT TO DIE.

LOATHSOME SCENES IN NICARAGUA.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Managua.Macabre, the spectacle of thousands of vultures engaged in loathsome orgies, marks the scene of last week's most bloody battle in Las Perla's swamps where indescribable heaps of corpses, many of them bodies of wounded men left to die have been abandoned no attempt being made to remove them for burial.

Liberals numbered 1,800 and Conservatives 1,300. At least 300 were killed and 150 wounded on both sides. The Commander-in-Chief of the Conservatives has decided to mobilise every fit man between twelve and fifty.—Reuter.

SACASA'S MESSAGE TO "NEW-YORK WORLD"

LANDING OF AMERICAN MARINES

LONDON, Jan. 3.

New York.—The Nicaraguan Liberal leader, Sacasa, in a message to the "New York World" complains bitterly of the unjustified and unnecessary landing of the American marines at Puerto Cabezas. He adds that the Nicaraguans have repudiated Diaz whose only support is the United States while he describes the accusations that Mexico is assisting the Liberals and the report that Bolshevist influences are at work as mere propaganda.—Reuter.

300 CONSERVATIVES ARRESTED

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Mexico City.—Zepedi, Liberals' representative in Mexico, claims that three hundred Conservatives were taken prisoners in Las Perla's engagement.—Reuter.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

SENSATION AT ESSEN

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Berlin.—A message from Essen says that excitement has been caused there by the news of the arrest of Vanlaar, an old and trusted official of Krupps, on the suspicion of commercial espionage on behalf of France, and his suicide in the cell in which he was awaited examination.—Reuter's Special.

DR. PARANJPYE

RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP OF D. E. SOCIETY

POONA, Jan. 3.

On his appointment as Minister to the Government of Bombay, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye is severing his connection with the Deccan Education Society. It is understood he has sent in his resignation of membership of that body which he had pledged himself to serve for twenty years. This period of service came to a close a couple of years ago and the Society will soon meet to consider the question of the acceptance of the resignation.—Free Press.

KING'S NEW HONORARY SURGEON

LONDON, Jan. 3.

His Majesty has approved the appointment of Major-General Hutchinson, I.M.S., to be Honorary Surgeon to King in succession to Major-General Sir Charles Macwatt.—Reuter.

WESTCHESTER CUP

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Sir Harold Snagge, Chairman of the Hurlingham Club announces that the challenge for the Westchester Cup was issued by the Club to the United States Polo Association on 30th December and Louis Stoddard, Chairman of the American Association, has replied accepting the challenge. Matches will be played early in September, and dates will be arranged.—Reuter's Special Service.

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA'S SUCCESSOR

WHO WILL BE THE NEW AMATYA?

BARODA, Jan. 4.

It is practically settled that Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari of the Madras Provincial Civil Service, who acted as the Dewan of Cochin for a time, will succeed Sir Manubhai N. Mehta as the Dewan of Baroda on the latter's retirement. For the post of Amatya of the Baroda State, several names are mentined, including some well-known members of the Bombay Convenantial Civil Service, and the latest information is that the appointment may go to Mr. G. W. Hatch, formerly Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, on his retirement from the present post of Commissioner of the Central Division.

Sir Manubhai N. Mehta has, it is understood, been entrusted with some important work by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, and will be shortly proceeding there.—A. P.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.L.A., Congress President, left Calcutta by the Madras Mail on Monday evening.—A. P.

DEWAN BAHADUR MUST GO,

MR. NARIMAN ON WAR PATH

"SWARAJISTS AS FOOTSTOOLS"

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has addressed the following letter to Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai, Provisional Secretary of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party:—

I was rather surprised to find the name of your friend, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, as one of the Ministers. From the active part that he played in the formation of the new Opposition Party, I thought that he would be in the foremost rank of the Opposition.

You are, however, well aware that our Swaraj Party has joined your Council Nationalist Party on the distinct understanding that the Council Nationist Party is always to be an Opposition party and, under no circumstances, it is to be converted to, or utilised as a Ministerial party. The Swaraj Party joined the Council Nationalist Party on the clear understanding that, as soon as any member of the Council Nationalist Party accepted Ministership, the member *ipso facto*, resigned and ceased to be a member of the Party or if he continues to be a member of your Party, the Swaraj Party will have in body to go out of your Party. In accordance with that understanding, I hope that the Dewan Bahadur has already sent in his resignation, or that you have taken steps to see that he does not continue any more as a member of our Party.

SWARAJIST UNDERSTANDING.

The Swarajists have joined your Party on the clear understanding of forming a strong Opposition Party to Government and in your personal interviews with me, I had distinctly made clear the position of the Swarajists.

As the Dewan Bahadur was the Chairman of your Party, in your first meeting, his subsequent acceptance of office is likely to create a misunderstanding. The position of the Swarajists is, in some quarters, deliberately misrepresented, and it is alleged that the Swarajists were made a "foot stool" to ascend the Ministerial "gadi." As a provisional leader of my Party, I should like the position of the Swarajists to be made clear so that there may be no appearance of any compromising attitude on our part. I shall therefore thank you to publish, immediately in the Press that either the Dewan Bahadur has resigned from our Nationalist Party, or that, under the conditions on which the Swarajists joined, he has ceased to be a member of that Party. Otherwise, in default of that declaration publicly given, and in case the Dewan Bahadur is allowed to continue to be a member of the Party, as previously arranged, the Swarajists would have to go out of your Party in a body.

You are also, perhaps, aware that I refused to join Mr. Lalji Naranji's Party because I felt that the Swarajists were only sought to be made instruments in securing the position of some of the members seeking Ministerships, and if I had been able to attend your Party meeting, I should have made the same declaration there.

Anyhow, in justice to myself and our Party, I hope you will not hesitate to comply with the above reasonable requisition without any delay."—A. P.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "BENGALEE."

DECREE FOR DAMAGES PASSED.

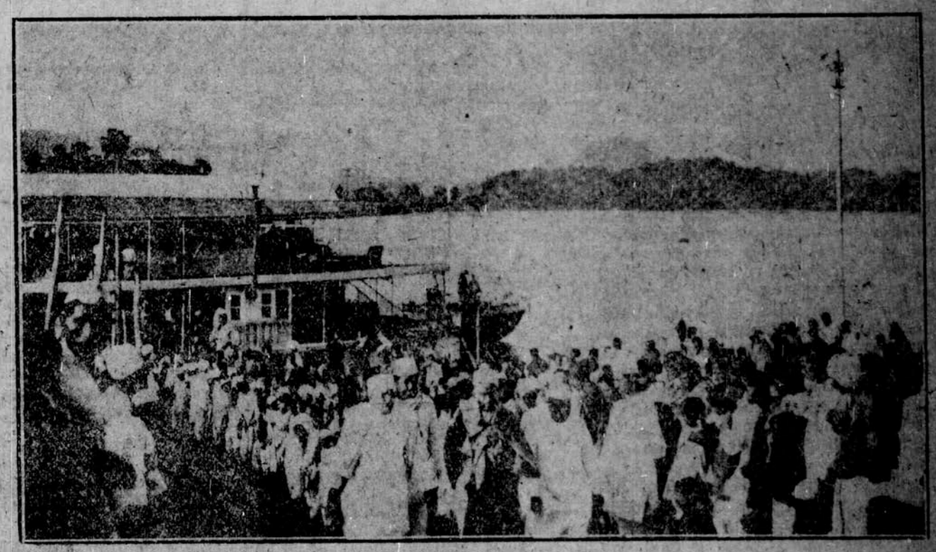
CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A case arising out of an article that appeared in the "Bengalee" with regard to the Raj Rajeshwari procession which took place in Calcutta on the 15th of July last came up before Mr. Justice Pearson to-day in the form of a damage suit brought by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council against Mr. B. Chakrabarty, editor-in-chief and Mr. S. N. Banerjee, printer and publisher of the "Bengalee", respectively, claiming Rs. 30,000 as damages for libel. The defendants were unrepresented but Mr. I. B. Sen asked for leave for the defendants to file a written statement. This was not allowed as Mr. Sen had no 'locus standi' since he had no instructions from the defendants.

Mr. Suhrawardy was the only witness called. He stated that the "Bengalee" had published an article in its issue of July 27th last headed "behind the scenes and how the passive resistance plot failed miserably". He said that the defendants had falsely and maliciously printed and published this article with an intent to injure his reputation and bring him into contempt with the public. He said that he had suffered in a very possible manner, socially, professionally and politically and in his career he had been considerably damaged. His Lordship in his judgment said that in this case it was only a question of assessing the damages. He assesed these damages at Rs. 7,500 and gave the plaintiff a decree for that amount with costs &A. P.

Colonel Jackson, the Governor-designate of Bengal, has made the following appointments on his personal staff:—Private Secretary: Mr. Harold Graham, I.C.S., Military Secretary: Bt. Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Butler, Aides-de-Camp: Captain R. Allhusen, Lieut. G. R. E. Blois, and Lieut J. Gascoigne.

THE GAUHATI CONGRESS.



P. P. A.

"A forest transformed into a busy city." That is how our special representative describes the Congress pandal and delegates' Camps constructed at Gauhati. The photo on the left gives a general view of the Congress Pandal and the exhibition stalls and one on the left shows Mr. Phookan, Chairman, Reception Committee receiving Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar President of the Congress at the landing place at Gauhati. The beautiful Brahmaputra (seen in the photo) running through the mountains adds to the charms of Asian.

DELHI LETTER.

THE ASSASSINATION.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 1.

The topic of the hour is of course the cruel murder of Swami Shraddhanand. The Police reticence notwithstanding, the public are building up their own theories which officialdom finds difficult to contradict. The speculation in the Chandhi Chowk and elsewhere has already been wired to you at fair length. he only thing that I ought to add now is that in the week that is just closing, Abdul Rasheed was taken to his home where he was identified by his neighbours who volunteered the theory to the Police that he was a lunatic who was always raving something or other. In the meanwhile, Rasheed is undergoing his cross-examination at the hands of no less than four chief officers of the local Police Service.

NEEDLESS APPREHENSION.

The fact that Khan Saheb Hakim Ikram Haq is one of the officers concerned in the enquiry would seem to have disturbed the public mind with regard to the result of the enquiry itself. It is a matter for regret that even tried and experienced public men do not scruple to raise this bogey. Indeed, many telegrams have been received by the Chief Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi conveying the demand that only Hindus or Europeans should be put in charge of the case. It is encouraging to find that this demand is being treated with the contempt it deserves, Mr. Haq is a trusted officer of the Crown, who is unlikely to be swayed by a sense of communalism. If Government should pay heed to the communal bogey raised, it is bound to complicate the administration in the future. Knowing as I do Mr. Haq, I think that the case could not be entrusted to better hands.

TENSION RELIEVED.

Your readers may remember that on the day of the historic procession conveying the holy remains of Swami Shraddhanandji to the banks of the Jamna, some Mahomedan ruffians attempted to create a disturbance which was promptly scotched by the timely action of Rai Saheb Malik Devi Dayal, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi City. Since that time, the Police are pretty busy guarding all the thoroughfares and lanes and patrolling all the streets both day and night. The fact that policemen are to be found even at the dead of night in this cold weather, with rifles and bayonets for any emergency, would seem to have spirited away our communal rogues. For and sensationalism which were the marked order of the period since the murder have been somewhat relieved. Peace and quiet and confidence are slowly being restored. In this connection, the services of Lala Lajpat Rai are incalculable. Last week, he issued a statement to the Press in which he deplored the public tendency to resort to speculation and sensationalism. Except for those who were unavoidably detained at Gauhati, Lalaji was the only leader besides Mr. Jayakar who had the foresight to be on the scene of excitement with a view to allay it. Comment is needless.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

The Journalists' Association of India has done well in raising its voice of protest against the dangerous spirit of excluding the Press in certain quarters. I am afraid that the Congress has to share a good deal of the blame. To discuss this problem and many others affecting the interests of journalism, the Upper India Journalists' Association intends calling an All-India Conference of Indian Journalists at Delhi in March next. Mr. K. C. Roy is taking an active interest in the matter. Indeed, he is the author and the promoter of the show. At its meeting to be held next week at the residence of the editor of "The Hindustan Times," a tangible scheme will be evolved.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

Ere this week is over, members of the Legislative Assembly will be pouring in Delhi from all over India. As at present advised, it is certain that Mr V. J. Patel will be the only member of the Assembly that will stand for the Presidential election. I have it on the highest authority that the rumour that Mr. Jinnah intends contesting the seat is entirely baseless. Mr. Jinnah is one of those who values his position as a member of the opposition too much to be swayed by the doubtful honour of being elevated to the position of a school master.

SUIT AGAINST CHARTERED BANK.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFFS.

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Jackson delivered judgment in a suit brought by Messrs. Walker and Company Limited against the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for the recovery of two lakhs of rupees. It was stated that the Calcutta branch of the Company in the course of dealings with the Calcutta branch of the Bank executed two letters of hypothecation for two overdrafts of about four and five lakhs of rupees respectively. Some time later, Messrs. Walker and Company executed a deed of inspectorship and three months afterwards a deed assigning for the benefit of the creditors of the firm, their estates of which Messrs. Fraser and Ross were the trustees. On the date of the former deed the overdrafts had been wiped out by payments made by Messrs. Walker and Company. Then there was a balance of about Rs. 1,84,000 to the credit of the Company. The suit was brought for the recovery of this balance from the bank for the benefit of the creditors of the Company.

The defendants said that the sum referred to was appropriated by them towards the debt of Messrs. Walker and Company at their Madras branch and in these circumstances there was little or nothing due to the trustees. They claim to have appropriated the sum on the strength of the hypothecation letter and the banker's general lieu.

The plaintiffs contended that the letter of hypothecation was only intended to cover overdrafts on the Calcutta branch of the Bank and the latter had no right to appropriate the sum in connection with a debt at some other branch.

The Judge upheld this contention and allowed the claim of plaintiffs with costs for two counsel. He also agreed with plaintiffs' contention that the Bank could have no general lien under the circumstances and in virtue of the deed of inspectorship the monies really belonged to the inspectors and not to Messrs. Walker and Company.—A. P.

LAHORE COUNCIL PRESIDENT.

CHAUDHRI SHAHABUDDIN ELECTED

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Sahabuddin was declared elected as President of the Punjab Legislative Council by 59 votes against 29 secured by Shaik Abdul Qadir.—A. P.

Mr. G. K. Deolhar C. I. E. opened a branch of the Seva Sadan in Nagpur, the Hon. Mr. Tambe presiding.—Free Press.

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIES

NEW YEAR OPENS WITH SUBSTANTIAL ORDERS

MR. BALDWIN OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The New Year opens in a spirit of hopefulness long unknown in industrial circles. Substantial orders have been lodged with manufacturers in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Clyde and Midlands following the conclusion of the coal stoppage and signs are not wanting that His Majesty's New Year message appealing for goodwill have been taken to heart by industrial peacemakers.

Lord Wimborne recently gave a private luncheon to hear the pronouncement of Lord D'Abernon regarding the situation in Germany, and to discuss how far German solutions of industrial problems were applicable to Britain. It is now learned that Mr. Churchill and leading industrial representatives and Labourites were among the guests.

With reference to the report of the luncheon, a politically important Trade Union official to-day told Reuter that it was a friendly and informal talk about industrial position and peace. The atmosphere was so satisfactory that hope was expressed that people immediately concerned might get together again.

MR. BALDWIN OPTIMISTIC.

Mr. Baldwin in an article in the "Advertising World" optimistically reviews the prospect of the restoration of trade if all work together. Our problem, he says, is to produce goods and let the world know we have them. I have no fears on the production side, but on the selling side we must modernise methods and employ the recent great developments in the art of advertising. Mr. Terrell, the President of the Union of Manufacturers, in the same paper contemplates the prospects of the boom in trade which, he says, are very bright on account of increased costs of production on the Continent which will seriously affect the Continent's capacity to export. Therefore, he says, there will be less of fierce competition which in the past few years has been so disastrous to the British industry.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

SIR MALCOLM OPENS SESSION

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The spacious hall of the Punjab University was packed when the Governor of the Punjab opened the fourteenth session of the Indian Science Congress. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey opening the session said that if the Punjab as a province was to attain its position among the sister provinces in India must take a position based not only on their material progress not only on their achievements as a great martial and agricultural people but on the attainment of a higher stage of intelectual culture. He was glad that there was promise that they might attain to that position soon. There was much in the Punjab character which assured him that they would also assume that place in science a sthey were holding their position in other spheres of life. His Excellency hoped that the promise which Sir Jagadish Bose's successes held out might be the fore-runner of a school of scientific work which world give India an honoured place among the great civilisations of the modern world. (Applause).

Sir Jagadish Bose's address was received with tremendous applause which continued for several minutes.—A. P.

The King has approved the appointment of Sir John Middleton on the termination of his appointment as the governor of Falkland Islands to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gambia in succession to Sir Cecil Armitage whose term of office is expiring shortly.—British Official Wireless.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FIRM.

NO DEFLECTION IN POLICY.

CHINESE MINISTER ANSWERED.

RUGBY, Jan. 3.

In authoritative circles here no surprise is expressed regarding the tenor of the Note addressed to the United States Government by Mr. Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, denouncing the memorandum in which the British policy in China was set forth. That policy can and should in the British opinion be applied to China as a whole. Unconditional grant of Washington surtaxes is regarded as necessary, towards the liquidation of promises made at Washington. The British memorandum urges that competent Chinese authorities should decide all questions regarding the disposition and banking of additional revenues and this can hardly be called intervention on the one side or the other as Mr. Chen suggests. Regarding Mr. Chen's statement that the granting of surtaxes and disposal of them locally would tend to make Shanghai a theatre of war, it is pointed out that, inevitably and regretably in the course of civil war in China, the centres of trade such as Shanghai have always been a goal of contending factions. The British proposals would not create a new situation in this respect. The British policy has not been influenced by considerations as to which party is in control of Shanghai or any other part of China, nor would it be deflected by transfer of authority such as Mr. Chen suggests is likely to take place. It will be remembered that surtaxes in fact, if not in name, are already being levied by Cantonese at the ports controlled by them. Mr. Chen's Note therefore implies that these taxes should be paid to Cantonese alone but not to their opponents.—British Official Wireless.

AVALANCHE ROLLS DOWN MOUNTAINS

PARTIES OF SKIERS KILLED

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Vienna.—The melting of snow due to a warm north wind caused an Avalanche cabled earlier. A huge pillow, half a mile long and 25 feet wide, rolled down the mountains burying parties of skiers 600 yards apart. The catastrophe was witnessed from the valley by rescue parties and hundreds of sportsmen who dug throughout the day and extricated the bodies of the suffocated victims, six of whom are British, named Morgan, Stocker, Rackham, Hopper, Foster and Maude.—Reuter's Special.

VICTIMS OF AVALANCHE DISASTER IN ALPS

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Six English victims of the avalanche disaster in the Australian Alps were members of a party of twenty organised by Mr. Oswald Cox of the Law Courts, a brother of Harold Cox. Most of them were expert skiers. Mr. Oswald and his daughter, Honor, are safe and the County Court Judge McLeary and the novelist Ernest Raymond are also safe. Those who lost their lives are all Londoners with the exception of Miss Cecily Foster of Cornwall. C. F. Stocker was analytical chemist, Maurice Rackham of the Admiralty was a brother of a well-known artist. Hugh Morgan was an architect. H. O. M. Maude was solicitor, and A. A. Hopper was in the mercantile department of Board of Trade. He lost an arm in war. Only the British member of the skiing party who was saved was Mary, daughter of Sir Arthur Woodward. She was buried for half an hour and owes her rescue to the fact that one of her skis was seen projecting from the snow under which she was submerged. Herbertlehr, Councillor of the State of Berlin, was saved but his brother was killed.—Reuter.

SWAMIJI'S MURDER.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

Resolutions expressing sense of sorrow at the sad death of Swamiji and condemning the outrage have been passed by the following:—

(1) The Staff of Benares Hindu University.

(2) The Hindus of Rangoon (assembled in a public meeting.)

(3) The All-India Twashta Kasar community, at Mahad (District Kolaba).

(4) Diamond Hall members, Gamdevi, Bombay.

(5) The Hindus of Amraoti in a public meeting. on 1st inst. (1st inst. was also observed as a day of mourning.)

SHOOTING ACCIDENT NEAR DELHI.

GUN FLIES OFF AND KILLS A FRIEND.

DELHI, Jan. 4.

A shooting accident occurred at Badhana, a few miles off Delhi. It appears that a party consisting of 14 or 15 young men went out shooting when one of them Mr. Jagat Singh belonging to the Royal Air Force felt thirsty and crossed a ditch with a view to drink water. He called one of his friends to take charge of his loaded gun. One friend who was not accustomed to use it accidentally caught hold of the trigger and the gun went off with the result that Mr. Jagat Singh sustained a serious injury on his throat. He was brought down to Delhi and admitted into the hospital where he succumbed to his injury.—Free Press.

IQUIDATING PORTUGUESE WAR DEBTS.

ENTHUSIASM IN LISBON

LISBON, Jan. 4.

The funding of Portuguese war debt has caused great enthusiasm here. Officers of Braza Garrison have offered personal contribution of pound sterling each to help to liquidate the debt completely by 31st December 1927. Secondary school teachers have opened a subscription list with the same object. Newspapers urge that other associations should follow this example as a memorial to the fallen.—Reuter.

F. F. DINSHAW V. GALSTAUN.

HEARING OF TWO RULES CONCLUDED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The hearing of the two rules issued in connection with the dispute between Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. J. C. Galstaun, concluded, to-day, before Justices Mukerji and Graham, and their Lordships reserved judgment.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Belgian Crown Prince arrived in Delhi on the morning of Monday, and is staying at the Viceregal Lodge.—F.P.

A Nagpur message says: The marriage of Miss Iris Mary Butler, daughter of Sir Montagu and Lady Butler with Captain Gervais Portal, Second Lancers (Gardner's Horse) will be solemnised at the All Saints Cathedral, Nagpur, on Thursday, the 6th January, at 3-30 p.m.—A. P.

The Golden Jubilee of the Nagpur Empress mills was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last, Lady Butler distributed prizes to the mill-hands and other employees.—A. P.

Sir Watson Cheyne, Mrs. J. L. Cheyne, Sir Norman Walker Colonel and Mrs. R. A. Needham Mrs. W. H. Haly and Miss Shipton lunched at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 4th January.

A SENSATIONAL WI

TOURING TEAM'S POWERS OF RESO

WYATT'S MASTERLY INNIN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A slip between the cup and the lip s marises the result of to-day's match, a v exciting game in which the issue hung suspense practically till the end resulting a well deserved victory. The margin four wickets by which the match was is about as correct an index of the sup ority of the winning team as the vicissi of the game would be expected to forth. No purpose is served by speculat after the event, but it is still a moot p if the All-India would not have been abl force after all, if Brooke had not m those two chances behind the stumps w Wyatt gave him when he was still in twenties.

WYATT'S SPLENDID PERFORMAN

Incidentally this was the first time the touring team were faced with the p pect of defeat in the four innings m and that prospect only withered away the last quarter hour's play giving plac one of victory for the batting side. this happy change the latter owed a g deal to the masterly innings of 57 by W who, in addition of being the hero of fight, gave the lie direct to the charge he is about the slowest batsman now tou the country. Besides winning the m for his side, he clearly showed that he easily the best scoring repertory among whole team. For the twelve fours and wonderful six that were included in his were made to all corners of the field winning their sixth three days' fixture, the first time by a wicket's dash the M C. were called upon to show their power resource to a remarkable extent for some their best batsmen, failed to come off in explicable manner and the sympathies friend and foe alike will go out to the ers, in their sadly bad luck.

Without in any way disparaging the performance of Wyatt and the capabilities the remaining batsmen it is still open question whether the match was not when Brooke let off the Warwickshire tear behind the wicket. It was he marshalled the situation when batsman batsman went down before the Parsi left hander from Bombay who had all the o batsmen in two minds while facing his c looking slows. In view of the home bow feat in dismissing Gilligan, Boyes and G for no runs in the first innings, the pros was decidedly encouraging when six wic were down for 140, but of the requisite runs Wyatt made 28 in 20 minutes and the seal on the hitherto triumphant snatching the victory from he "stron team hitherto ranged against the M. C —A. P.

WAHABI GOVT IN HEDJA

AN EX-COMMANDER'S VIEWS

CAWNPORE, Jan.

Mahomed Abdulla Sadiq Beg, the Commander of the Sheriffian forces Jeddah paid a flying visit to-day to Caw pore. Interviewed by the Associated Pre he said he was now on his way to Calcut to meet Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Qu tioned further about the present Wahab Government in the Hedjaz he denied the al pollation of a regular Government to it, al added that it was merely the domination a Bedouin tribe of Nejd.—A. P.

REMITTANCE TO THE HOME TREASURY.

Total Remittances from 1st April to 1st January 1927 amount to £23,423,0 which includes £1,423,000 remitted to the sales of sterling.

A FRAUD ON THE COUNTRY

SHAM OF BENEFIT TO POOR EXPOSED.

18D. RATIO RUINOUS TO CULTIVATORS.

The speech of Sir Rajendranath Mukherji has evoked prompt criticism at the hands of Messrs. Madon, Khaitan, and Birla. Mr. B. F. Madon says, by supporting 1s. 6d. ratio Sir Rajen is depriving jute cultivators of Bengal of Rs. 8 a bale.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan says: "Any alteration of the pre-war ratio which connoted the actual gold value of the token silver coin is an alteration of our measure of value, and constitutes a fraud on the country."

Mr. G. D. Birla, after criticising the statement of Sir Rajen that the 18d. ratio would benefit the poor, says: "Let those who advocate the 18d. ratio as beneficial to the poor agriculturist come forward with specific facts and figures to prove their assertion."

SIR RAJEN'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

After Sir R. N. Mukerjee had welcomed the delegates to the Economic Conference, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas proposing Mr. Tannon to the chair reviewed his career and said that though he did not belong to Bombay he had conquered Bombay. He was the first Indian to become the permanent principal of the college.

Sir D. P. Sarvedhikary in seconding said that he was not prepared to admit rivalry with Bombay as in university and academic matters there was no jealousy.

Principal Tannon taking the chair thanked the Reception Committee for the excellent arrangement.—A. P.

JUTE CULTIVATORS' LOSS

MR. MADON HITS OUT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Interviewed on the speech of Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Mr. B. F. Madon said, "Sir Rajen talks of inflation. Is he aware that inflation means the issue of Paper Crrency without putting reserved portion the equivalent amount of gold? If he is, will he tell us how, when, and where anyone who advocates 1s. 4d. has asked for such inflation? I know that Sir Basil Blackett and others have frequently used this word, but it is on the principle of "Give the dog a mad name and hang it". Is Sir Rajendranath aware that in England even under the present system the currency authority is bound to issue £100 in currency notes to anyone that tenders £100 in gold exactly as in pre-war days? We who advocate 1s. 4d. ratio ask the same thing. We ask that Rs. 1500 in currency notes shall be issued to anyone that tenders £100 in gold or its equivalent in gold bullion. That Sir Rajendranath should swallow such a misleading argument shows that he does not know much more than a man in the street about currency.

PRINCIPAL TANNAN,
President, Indian Economic Conference.

DEPRIVING CULTIVATORS OF RS. 8 A BALE.

His next point is price. The Finance Member and his followers in defence of their currency policy assert in season and out of season that prices have to be regulated. I am glad to see that Sir Rajendranath is at least honest enough to dissociate himself from this line of argument. He tells us that he does not mean that currency sh ould be used deliberately as a lever to regulate prices or as a means to redistribute wealth. Is he aware that this is exactly what has been done by the Government? If deliberate use of currency for such purpose is wrong, why does Sir Rajendranath make himself a party to such wrong? Sir Rajendranath says he is opposed to deliberate starting of another cycle of uncertainties to correct injustices suffered during the first period. Does he seriously mean to say that there is no injustice to anyone now? By supporting 1s. 6d. is he not depriving jute cultivators of Bengal of Rs. 8 a bale? Will Sir Rajen show us whether the cultivator is compensated to the same extent by reduction of all payments he has to make? Sir Rajen talks of the interests of the poor and the necessity of seeing that poorer classes should be able to buy a sufficiency of food and nutrition at the lowest possible cost. He forgets that the first essential is that there should be sufficient employment for them to get the wherewithal to buy. Again does he include agricultural population among the poor classes? if he does, does he appreciate that prices of wheat or rice really represent wages of the cultivator, after deduction of his expenses for seed manure, labour etc.? Does Sir Rajendranath appreciate that this talk of lowering prices of wheat etc. really amount to lowering wages of the immense agricultural population of this country, or does he think that it is so well off that such curtailment of its wages for the benefit of the urban wage-earner is justified? He appeals to his audience not to worry about the minor issue of ratio. This is another shibboleth that he repeats without understanding what it is. If it is really a minor issue, can it not induce Sir Basil Blackett and other friends of his 1s-6d school not to waste their energies over the maintenance of such minor issue? Can he not point out to them the folly of wasting our gold resources in the way they have done for the last eight months.—Free Press.

A FRAUD ON THE COUNTRY

MR. KHAITAN'S VIEWS

Mr. D. P. Khaitan said: "Sir Rajendranath seeks to divert attention from the proper focus of the currency controversy by describing 1s-6d. ratio as a minor recommendation of the Currency Commission. Sir Rajendranath does not give any reasons for his 'ipse dixit'. If it is only a minor recommmendation, why is the Government so stubborn against practically the unanimous Indian opinion in favour of 1s-4d. Whatever form of gold standard may be adopted for this country the question of ratio remains equally important. Any alteration of the pre-war ratio which connoted the actual gold value of the token silver coin is an alteration of our measure of value and constitutes a fraud on the country. It was the gold value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. ratio which was our real standard and measure of value and not the rupee bereft of exchange value put upon it. The statement that higher ratio results in cheap commodities, cheap freights and low taxation does not stand the test of scientific scrutiny for a single moment. Undef the eighteen pence regime the commodities may look cheap in terms of the rupee, but to buy them a person has to part with the same quantity of goods as under the lower ratio. Low taxation is just the opposite of what happens under the higher ratio. Taxation is fixed in terms of rupees and has not been decreased and the people have got to part with 12 1|2 per cent. more goods to meet their taxation liabilities. cheap freights also are not visible on the horizon and frights fixed in terms of rupees have to be met by parting of more goods. Sir Rajendra states that once the period of uncertainty, risk and instability has been gone through, to deliberately start another cycle of similar uncertainties is not practical wisdom. Unlesss the 1s. 4d. ratio is adopted the difficult period that Sir Rajendra talks of still remains to be gone through. The adoption of the 1s. 4d. ratio cannot involve the inflation feared by him as is quite apparent from the fact that the unnatural ratio of 1s. 6d. is being maintained by the Government through continued inflation and through continued exhaustion of our gold reserves. Sir Rajendra describes the controversy oves the ratio as futile controversy. If by this he means at the Government is determined to adopt the 1s. 6d. ratio in spite of Indian opinion and even against the wishes of the Indian Legislative Assembly, careless of the great injury that it is bound to produce upon the country, I have nothing to say. But the ratio question is, in fact a most important one in the currency controversy, if one has any mind to be sympathetic with the interest of the masses and poor middle classes of India and to such one there can be no hesitation in thinking the ratio of 1s. 4d. is absolutely needed.—F. P.

THE SHAM OF POOR MEN'S BENEFIT EXPOSED.

MR. BIRLA SPEAKS OUT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India about the speech of Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee at the 10th Economic Conference, Mr. G. D. Birla stated that it was very disappointing so far as his support of 1s. 6d. was concerned. One expected logical arguments from Sir Rajendranath rather than mere vague and general statements that it would benefit the poor. We agree with him that appreciated exchange causes fall in prices, but does this fall at all help the agriculturists who compose 85 per cent. of the total population of India? It can help him if the fall is confined only to articles which he consumes and to taxes and interest which he pays and not to articles which he produces to maintain himself. But in the present case, what has happened is something opposite. The price of products of his labour, most of which are exportable commodities has fallen, the price of imported articles, which compose only a small portion of his total consumption too has fallen. But what about the land revenue, interest o nhis debts, travelling expenses and transport charges. Have they fallen. If not, has it not wiped off the small margin of profit on which the existence of the agriculturist depended. The whole thing is that Sir Rajendranath has got no case in favour of his pet 1s. 6d. Regulation of prices by means of exchange is a thing which could be seriously discussed only in this country, though Sir Rajendranath knows that he cannot depreciate exchange if prices register further fall. "Let those who advocate 1s. 6d. as beneficial to the poor agriculturists," suggested Mr. Birla, "come forward with specific facts and figures to prove their assertion. Exchange is a matter of arithmetic capable of clear proof or demonstration by help of Statistics to anyone interested in the subject and not something pertaining to the region of philosophy of man in the street."—Fress Press.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

SEVERAL PAPERS READ.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

When the Indian Economic Conference reassembled this afternoon a number of papers were read by various delegates most of whom devoted their attention to currency and exchange. Mr. B. R. Raw read a paper on "the gold bullion standard" Mr. B. B. Das Gupta on "the future of our paper currency," Mr. J. C. Sinha on "currency in the early British days" and Mr. A. J. Sanders on "currency."

MR. RAW ON GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

Discussing the gold bullion standard Mr. Raw declared that the currency authorities' sole duty would be effectively to assimilate the gold imports and regulate the consequennces of gold export. India could obtain the gold required through trade channels. The automatic nature of the gold bullion standard system would be as effective as in the case of a pure gold standard with the gold currency. The gold bullion standard did not debar the country from the possibility of an ultimate resumption of the gold currency.

MR. DAS GUPTA ON PAPER CURRENCY

In his paper on the future of our paper currency, Mr. Das Gupta said: "not the least of the defects of the present (paper currency) law is its unintelligibility except perhaps to the University people who are ominscient for the sake of their pupils. Sir Basil Blackett has confessed that once he took up our paper currency Acts and after a few days labour with them gave up the task as hopeless." Continuing, Mr. Das Gupta generally agreed with the Currency Commission's proposal regarding the Central Bank and paper currency and gold standard reserves. He sounded a note of warning as regards the elasticity of paper currency and said that though elasticity was a desirable thing there was also such thing as over-elasticity.

MR. SINHA'S TREATISE.

Mr. J.C. Sinha in his treatise on the currency in the early British days traced the history of the Indian currency from the Moghul period and its vicissitudes during the regime of the East India Company. He added: "The bark of Indian currency has sometimes sailed through calm waters. But has oftener than not been tossed in stormy seas. The captains have been many, the most recent skipper being Rt. Hon'ble Hilton Young who was preceded by Chamberlain and Babington Smith in the present century, Mansfield Hersdell and Fowler in the nineteenth and Herbert Harris in the eighteenth. The latest skipper Rt. Hon'ble Hilton Young has proposed to move the bark of the Indian currency to gold by what he has called the gold bullion standard. This is another form of gold exchange standard which failed us in the last storm of the war. The quest for safe haven begun so long ago is not yet ended."

MR. SANDERS ON CURRENCY.

Mr. A. J. Sanders in his paper on currency declared that three steps [illegible] was satisfactory national currencies, then winning of general approval of the industrial and commercial world and finally the evolution of a plan for a satisfactory international currency. Economists should be first to recognise the great need of international currency. Economists should be first to recognise great need of internationalising money by establishing a world's monetary system. A new doctrine had recently appeared which was going to play a large part in monetary reform in the future. That doctrine was that general level of prices which also include the value of money and at the same time general state of trade and employment could be regulated by the work of central banks. He urged greater co-operation among the leading central banks of the world for the purpose of regulating the world's demand and the supply of gold. Another matter which called for united action was the system of international control of supply of raw materials and food stuffs and the desirable practice of co-operative marketting. He also epphasised the importance of index numbers and how they should be used in regulating the value of money. All of this led them in the direction towards which they were tending, i.e., a satisfactory system of international currency.—A.P.

PICK-POCKETTING' BY GOVT

ANOTHER SLASHING STROKE OF MR. MADON

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

"Bengal's loss through currency manipulation" was the subject of a lecture delivered this evening by Mr. B. F. Madon at a public meeting held at Albert Hall. Mrs. of the speech delivered while welcsrhdul Sarojini Naidu presidel. The hall was packed to over-flowing, and the Currency League's pamphlets were freely distributed before the meeting commenced.

Mrs. Naidu said that currency affected every man, woman and child, in India. That was her justification for taking part in the movement, she spoke not on behalf of mill-owners or millionaires or merchants, but on behalf of the women of India "who were faced with the prospect of starvation." if exchange was fixed at 1s. 6d. She knew the villages of India; she knew that there was starvation there. Economists, on the other hand, unaware of village conditions, talked academically. They spoke, she said, "to order or with discretion, with an eye on the ultimate favours of Government." But if India agreed to the 1s. 6d. ratio, posterity would not excuse them for their ignorance and bringing about serfdom. The subject could not be discussed from a sectional point of view. If any part of the body felt injured, other parts could not remain unaffected.

MEANING OF CURRENCY.

Mr. Madon explained at length, in simple language, what was meant by currency. Till 1893, he said, all payments were made and received in silver, but after the Fowler Committee sat, India had a gold standard, ensuring payments in gold; but instead of minting gold coins, Government linked the rupee to the gold sovereign and made the former 1/15th part of a sovereign. All contracts and transactions were thus legally based on the presumption that a rupee meant 1/15th part of a sovereign. In 1919-20, however, Government committed a "fraud" in making the rupee 1/10th of a gold sovereign, which meant that a person who has to pay £100 under the old contract had now to pay £150 for the same. "Was this not fraud?" asked Mr. Madon. Government, however, said that they had blundered, but the mistake was "bonafide."

The speaker recalled that when 50 years ago, Government committed a similar "fraud," the Lords of the Treasury declared that the proposal meant that, at the cost of the Indian ax-payer, Civil servants and others were getting relief. The same "fraud", or rather, pick-pocketting" was being committed to-day.

"HARMLESS RATIO."

When, in 1923-24, continued Mr. Madon, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas suggested that the ineffective exchange ratio be replaced by the previous ratio, Sir Basil Blackett said that 2s. was a harmless ratio, and need not be disturbed, Sir Basil fully understood his subject and could not really think that the 2s. ratio was harmless. If he had accepted Sir Purushotamdas' suggestion, every one would have gone to the Currency Office to get Rs. 15 in exchange, and exchange would never have gone up beyond 1s. 4d. But Government was anxious to push it up, and as telegraphic correspondence showed, it presented the Currency Commission with a "fiat accompli."

Mr. Madon then attempted to show how agriculturists would suffer if the 1s. 6d. ratio were accepted. He was himself a small capitalist, but merchants, middle-class men, mill-owners and others were anxious to save the agricultuirst, because he was their main-stay, and on his productive capacity depend the prosperity of the whole circle of trade. Taking the instance of jute crop in Bengal, Mr. Madon said that a cultivator would receive Rs. 450 for a ton of jute under the 1s. 4d. ratio, and Rs. 400 under the 1s. 6d. ratio. The loss was not merely 12½ per cent.; for the net surplus income was hardly Rs. 70 under the former rate, and Rs. 20 under the latter rate. Therefore, the cultivators' real loss was 70 per cent. Thus when land became less productive, the cultivator would surrender it to the Sawkar and become a serf. In Bengal, the jute cultivator would lose in one year, over Rs. 110 lakhs of jute bags —about nine crores of rupees—under the 1s. 6d. ratio, while compared with the pre-war prices, his loss was another 22 crores; for a bag then fetched Rs. 80 against Rs. 66 now.

PICKPOCKETTING.

Mr. Madon's opinion, Government was doing "nothing short of pick-pocettign." They were by this "under-hand method," serving the interests of Englishmen who were Civil servants, and who wanted to send remittance to England. The 1s. 6d. ratio benefitted the importer—Englishmen; for it enabled him to pay less for his imports. The producer had no other alternative than

BRAND NEW

Khaki Woollen Great Overcoats.

WE SELL AT Rs. 12-0-0 each

ELSEWHERE NOT EVEN AT Rs. 20-0-0 each.

HURRY UP, ELSE THE STOCKS WILL EXHAUST.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST ACCOMPANY DEPOSITS.

K. C. MARROTT

LARGEST IMPORTERS,

189, Hornby Road, - - - - BOMBAY.

stock when the Sawkar was at his doors. His other needs required capital, and he would not hesitate to sell when there were rivals in the field who threatened to undersell him.

Mr. Madon, finally, desired to know from Sir Basil Blackett whether the four to five crores' profit that he showed every year in his Budget as having been secured from exchange did not come out of the pockets of the agriculturists and whether it did not mean "pick-pocketting." He predicted that, as in the early eighties and as in 1918-19, moderately though famine would once again visit the country, and then some epidemic theory would again be invented to explain the loss of life among millions of starving people.

Mr. Khaitan, President, declared that Mr. Madon was the best currency authority in India, and he endorsed the lecturer's view, that the agriculturist being the strongest limb of the body, his weakness meant weakness of the whole organ. He announced that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, whom he described as a "hero of the country," would address a public meeting on the 9th January.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S EYE-SORES

Mr. Jhabwalla writes:—"Opposite to Lower Parel Station there is a thickly populated Road called the Sun Mill Road, which to any ordinary passer-by may be taken to be Bombay standing shame. Just when you come out of the station platform you will find that there are two small lanes so narrow that two opposite carriages cannot easily pass each other and they will cause considerable harassment to the Pedestrians. Adjoining the walls one would find regular lines of uneven paths made by not only animals but by all sorts of people going out early to their factories. Onward still there are workmen's chawls owned by some of the richest people of Bombay, but kept in a most abominable condition. They are old broken series of quarters smoky, dingy and stuffy with only one or two pipes of water for about 4 to 5,000 residents occupying the place and barely half a dozen privies full of choking dirt unremoved and irremovable. Between these series of human dens one would find black water gutters used for any odd purposes round about which there are heaps of accumulated dirts and refuse suffocating the adjoining residence with such diseased and poisonous air that human residents is absolutely impossible.

"A SANITARY NUISANCE."

Onward still there is a big Parsi chawl where a huge boiler has been lying near the entrace to the considerable annoyance of the poor residents since generations passed. On enquiry I came to know that the boiler belongs to some important man connected with the Sun Mill and the place occupied by the Boiler belongs to him. All the same the sight of the boiler in the midst of residential quarters affords not only an unpleasant sight but also is a regular sanitary nuisance to the health of the public.

FERGUSON ROAD MARKET.

But the worst of all things is the condition of the Municipal market known as the Ferguson Road Municipal Market which is a small place with the sheds where vegetable stalls are absolutely vacant and where mutton and fish stalls are particularly occupied because otherwise the fish sellers and the butchers would not be able to expose their stuff. According to the present Municipal rules, the stalls are auctioned and accordingly no one offers a bid for the Municipality wants always more and more rates. Thus the whole Bazaar is laid out on the open grounds outside. Under contract system from which again the Municipality makes some earning by fleecing the poor vendors who are required to pay daily rents to the contractor. I was told by certain people that during early morning hours i.e. the Bazaar time the people have lost their money at the hand of pick-pockets and such a condition by fleecing the poor vendors who are required to pay daily rents to the contractor. I was told by certain people that during early morning hours i.e. the bazaar time people have lost [illegible] conveniences are afforded by the present wretched condition of the market. Therefore I desire to suggest that a central Lavatory should be built in the Sun Mill Road and secondly that the Municipality should call upon the owner of the Boiler to remove the obstruction—that the Health Department and other Executive Officers of the Municipality should take active measures against owners of Workmen's Chawls to keep them at least humanly habitable and lastly that the present Ferguson Municipal market should be so organized that instead of being nuisance to the residents it must be a comfortable resort to the poor rate-payers of the locality."

NEW PARTY IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The Congress Khilafatist and two Swarajist members have formed a party in the Punjab Legislative Council called the Nationalist Party. A meeting of the party was held this afteronon at the Council memmers Club house. Twelve members attended and Dr. Mahomed Aan presided. It was unanimously resolved to form a nationalist party to work on the lines of the Congress programme subject to the proviso that every member shall have liberty of speech and voting in communal matters. A subcommittee of three consisting of Dr. Mohammad Alam, Sirdar Bootasingh and Lala Bodhraj was appointed to form the rules and bye-laws. The party also decided to vote for Chandhri Shahbuddin for the presidency of the Council and proposed to adopt Sirdar Bootasingh for the Deputy Presidency. Another meeting of the party will take place tomorrow after the meeting of the Council.—A. P.

GARDEN PARTY TO SCIENCE CONGRESS

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The first social function in connection with the Indian Science Congress was a brilliant garden party and reception given by Sir Muhamad Shafi to meet the President and members of the Congress this afternoon at the spacious lawns of Iqbal Manzil, the residence of the host. The guest of the evening Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, drove to the party with His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the Punjab, whose guest he is. Besides the local scientists who were largely in evidence the cream of society was present to do honour to the distinguished guests. A most valuable and enjoyable evening was spent by all those present. Sir Mohamad Shafi introduced Sir Jagadish to all those who attended the function.—A. P.

SIR R. ROSS IN CULCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Sir Ronald Ross arrived in Calcutta at 1 p.m. from Rangoon. The Anti-malarial Society workers organised a musical party at Outram Ghat and garlanded Sir Ronald on landing. The reception was filmed. Among those present on the jetty were Dr. and Mrs. Bentley. After exchanging greetings with those present on the spot, Sir Ronald drove to the residence of the Director of School of Tropical Medicine.—Free Press

The prize distribution ceremony of the 8th Athletic Tournament of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda was performed by his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar on the Gymkhana Ground, Baroda before a large gathering. His Highness said he had been emphasizing the need of physical culture for so many years and he was glad his humble efforts in this direction were being gradually crowned with success.—Free Press

The Empress Mill's golden jubilee was celebrated in Nagpur and prizes were awarded to workmen and Mill officers by Lady Butler. The Mill area was gaily decorated and illuminated and brilliant

LIBERAL SPLIT.

LLOYD GEORGE'S RESPONSIBILITY,

PARTY CHEST AND DISUNION.

The valuable services of Mr. Vivian Phillipps to Liberalism were recognised last night, when he was entertained at dinner by prominent members of the party.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who presided over a company of about 300 and was received withg reat enthusiasm, explained that they wished to take the opportunity, now that Mr. Phillipps' personal chief, Lord Oxford, had retired, of expressing their esteem and regard for him personally and their sense of the value of his services. (Cheers.)

Lord Grey proceeded to dispose of some rumours that have appeared in the Press as to what he was going to say.

There was no question whatever of leadership or of setting up an organised schism within the Party. There was a perfect precedent for the existing position as regards leadership. Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership when he was in the Lords and the Liberal Party in Opposition. Sir William Harcourt was then leader of the Party in the House of Commons. No question of leadership arose —and so it is now.

Lord Oxford's retirement is an exact paralled to that of Lord Rosebery. But the Party had a right to know where it stood after Lord Oxford's retirement and the events of the summer. It was suggested that advantage should be taken of Lord Oxford's retirement to say that they now make a fresh start, and that the Unity which was broken in the summer, was now restored.

It was impossible to say that because it would not be true. (Cheers.)

DEEP DIFFERENCES.

Lord Grey said Liberals had differed with the action of the Coalition Government. The difference went very deep for it concerned not merely differences of policy but a conception of what was due to the honour and reputation of this country both at home and abroad and the traditional standard of public life.

But in 1923, when the Free Trade issue came, the sponge was passed over the whole of that difference, and in the interests of Free Trade and Liberal unity, they all came together.

"Three years have passed and there has not been unity. But it is not our fault." (Cheers.)

In the first place, the negotiations about funds in 1924 showed how unreal the unity was. It would be well if everyone would now read over again the letter which Lord Gladstone wrote on 10 June, and which was published at the time. There would be found how unsatisfactory and uncomfortable were the negotiations about funds; how they disclosed the extraordinary and unexpected desire on the part of Mr. Llyod George not to have a full number of Liberal candidates in the field, and how much delay there was in getting funds even to place an inadequate number of Liberal candidates.

UNSETTLING.

This created at headquarters a feeling that there was no real unity, and that Mr. Lloyd George had different views about the management and future of the Liberal Party from the rest of them. This was very unsettling, but in no way were Lord Oxford or his friends to blame. They put everything wholeheartedly into the common stock. (Cheers.)

At the beginning of this year the party was seriously disunited over a Land Campaign financed by Mr. Lloyd George's Fund. Again, it was not Lord Oxford and his friends who were responsible for that disunion. They did not even take the lead in criticising the Land Policy.

It was a disunion thrust upon the Liberal Party for the launching and financing of a particular policy with which Lord Oxford and his friends were not concerned. But the disunion in the Party was so real that a special conference had to be called and a compromise made to patch things up.

Finally, said Lord Grey, when the great crisis of the General Strike came, they were suddenly confronted by a letter from Mr. Lloyd George saying in effect that he so strongly disapproved of what Lord Oxford and some others had said about the strike, that he declined to meet his colleagues, who regarded that as intended to be a definite separation. (Hear, hear).

SPONGE SUGGESTION.

The impression produced upon them was that Mr. Lloyd George looked upon the General Strike as certain to lead to a great political upheaval, and that he regarded Lord Oxford and others as political associates that were no longer desirable. In a grave crisis, if a man refused to attend a Cabinet meeting, he was was regarded as having definitely resigned.

There followed Lord Oxford's letter and subsequently a letter signed by several of the party saying that they supported Lord Oxford and giving their reasons for so doing.

It was now suggested that again the sponge should be passed over past differences, and that they should all come together upon a feeling of mutual trust. That was absolutely impossible. (Hear, hear).

Confidence had been destroyed. They felt it impossible to keep step with Mr. Lloyd George, and they knew that, if they said the past differences had disappeared and they were ready to march side by side, they should be ready to fall out of step within a very short time —only it was not they but he who changes step.

MR. L. L. GEORGE'S FUND.

With reference to the suggested offer from Mr. Lloyd George's political fund, Lord Grey said that if contributions to Liberal Headquarters were to be unconditional, there was one simple way of making them. It was the way that many of them had taken—of sending a cheque to the Liberal Million Fund. (Hear, hear.) If contributions were to be made in any way which required negotiations, it meant that they were not unconditional. Conditions, either expressed or implied, there were certain to be. But he attached no importance to the question of conditions.

It was not a wholesome thing for Party Headquarters to be dependent upon a fund supplied by one person, and it made no difference what conditions he made. It was a new thing, unprecedented in the politics of this country, that one man should be in possession of an enormous fund at his own disposal for political purposes. (Cheers.)

It was the Liberal Party to-day, but it might be the Conservative Party to-morrow or the Labour Party some other day—(cheers and laughter)—who might be agitated about the matter, or the Fund could be used for an entirely new policy initiated by the person who controlled it.

DISTURBING ELEMENT.

This was a very disturbing element not merely in the Liberal Party, but in the politics of this country altogether. To show that apprehensions as to the effect of such a fund are not confined to the Liberal Party, Lord Grey, read an extract from an article by Mr. Snowden—

"If a party organisation and the Parliamentary candidates of the party are financed by one man, the party ceases to be a democratic party, and is placed under the heel of a personal dictator. His motives may be beyond reproach, his aim inspired solely by a desire to advance a great reform for the common good; but, on the other hand, such financial power might be used for reactionary aims and for personal aggrandisement.

"For any political party to be under the financial control of one man, or of a number of rich men who dictate its policy, is the negation of all democratic principles."

That was good enough to explain why those in the Liberal Party, who were for the moment specially concerned, should feel the present financial situation an unwholesome one.

He was not going to criticise any conclusions that those who were taking part in the negotiations about this Fund might come to, but, as far as he was concerned, he should not feel confidence in a Headquarters' Organisation which was dependent for its financial support upon one person. (Hear, hear.)

BROUGHT BLIGHT.

The unprecedented thing is that there should be a great political fund which was not in the hands of a Party, but followed a man. So far it had brought blight and not blessing to the Liberal Party, for it had destroyed their independent fund.

He was informed that the attempt to establish an independent Liberal Fund at Headquarters had met with two sorts of refusals.

One set of people refused because Mr. Lloyd George had a Fund, and therefore further contributions were unnecessary.

Others refused because they would not contribute while the party headquarters had to do with Mr. Lloyd George and his Fund.

He did not suggest that Mr. Lloyd George welcomed those consequences: he probably was more critical of the attitude taken by these respective groups of persons than anybody else. But those were the consequences.

He had already said that they found it impossible to keep in step with Mr. Lloyd George. Since the General Strike was over, even in this Autumn, there were other instances which were already putting them out of step He did not like the suggestion that the ideal of the Liberal Party for the next election should be to obtain a position in Parliament in which it could hold a balance of power and insist upon terms with the Labour Party.

To proclaim that as the object seemed to him calculated to rouse the greatest resentment in the Labour Party and the greatest amount of depression in the Liberal Party. They would make the Liberal Party odious to the country if they stated its objective to be that of holding the balance in the House of Commons and imposing its will upon either of the other parties. (Hear, hear.)

With one further thing he was already out of step. He thought the speech made by Mr. Llod George about China would be detrimental to British interests and make a settlement in China more difficult.

British policy and British reputation were already being most unfairly represented in China, and that any leading man in public life in this country should make a speech to add to this impression abroad was, he thought, most unfortunate.

It was quite possible to take a line independent of the Government about China without being open to this criticism. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Labour Party, had found it possible to make a contribution to the discussion of the Chinese question which, while independent, was helpful and not harmful. And what the Leader of the Labour Party could do in such a matter the Liberal Party could also do.

THE DIFFERENCES.

Lord Grey summed up the position by saying that whatever the result of the negotiation with Mr. Lloyd George, they would stand outside them, but they would not affect their action in advocating Liberal Policy and remaining members of the party.

It was not a division between advanced and less advanced views. In home affairs Mr. Lloyd George never found, when he was passing his Budget and other Liberal measures in the Cabinet before the war, any lack of support from colleagues like himself (Lord Grey).

When they had found themselves in active opposition to Mr. Lloyd George over policy, it had been over certain reactionary policies of the Coalition Government of which he (Mr. Lloyd George) was the head.

Mr. Lloyd George had not found any difficulty with Lord Oxford and his friends when he was advocating advanced policies. It was reactionary policies that first brought them into collision. (Applause.)

The attempt to work together since 1923 had, as he had explained, undermined their confidence in close co-operation in Council.

Lord Grey hoped he had made their position clear to the party. They had no wish to keep up discussion of the differences. Let them go ahead with Liberal work in their own way and trust that large public issues and a general agreement of the party about Liberal principles would bring it to that unity which it desired. (Loud cheers.)

CLOSING OF N. W. R. WORKSHOPS.

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY.

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., of Karachi has given notice of moving the following three resolutions in the ensuing session of the Indian Legislative Assembly:

(1) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to order suspension of the orders for the closing of the North-Western Railway workshops, Rawalpindi and Karachi, and part of the shops at Sukkur until the new loco carriage shops at Sukkur are enlarged and rebuilt as per recommendations of the Raven Committee, and until arrangements are made to absorb and provide elsewhere for men coming under the contemplated reduction.

(2) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a mixed Committee of officials and non-official Muslims with clear non-official majority be appointed to hold an open enquiry and take evidence with a view to investigate the entire question of facilities for pilgrims proceeding to Hedjaz from Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi ports, the duties and powers of the protectors of pilgrims and Haji committees and all matters pertaining to the pilgrim traffic and make necessary recommendations for providing better arrangements for pilgrims and mitigating their hardships and inconveniences.

(3) This Assembly recommends to Government to reduce postal rates for letters and postcards to the pre-war level, viz., half anna for ordinary postal letter and quarter anna for postcards.

Seth Haji Abdulla will also interpellate Government regarding the working of the Sind Frontier Regulation, a monopoly enjoyed by Messrs. Wheel and Co., for selling books and newspapers on the North Western Railway stations and facilities and any financial assistance given by Government to the Associated Press, Free Press and other news agencies.—Free Press.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

DONATION OF RS. 1 LAKH FOR A HOSTEL.

BENARES, Jan. 3.

The Thakur Saheb of Limbdi has given a donation of one lakh of rupees to the Benares Hindu University for building a separate hostel to be named after his father Sir Jaswantsinghji. The hostel will accommodate three hundred students and will be used by students of the College of Engineering.

His Excellency the Viceroy will be requested to lay the foundation stone of this building also in the course of his visit to the College of Engineering to-morrow evening after the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Gaikwar Library Hall.—A.P.

Rugby.—Despite the depression of last year, it is noteworthy that 365 securities which are quoted in the Bankers Magazine rose in market value from £6,464,000,000 to £6,543,000,000. This appreciation of 79 millions was made up of an increase of 21,000,000 in the fixed dividend group and 58,000,000 in variable dividend

HYDERABAD LETTER

UNFOUNDED CHARGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 1.

Thus the President of the Hyderabad State Subjects conference:—"Some eye witnesses at the recens tour at Aurangabad and Jalna have told that the Nazars for having a look at the Ruler (H. E. H.) were rated from Rs. 100/....." Oh Skeittles!

This reminds me of the "eagle" which I mean told in jest to "one of his boring interviewer" he had seen rise "from the flames of martyrdom of Perigrinus" and which he found some time later "adopted as an article of faith with many eye witnesses to vouch for it."

No system of Government however perfect is impeccable but to pillory it by singling outfits foibles and filming them in a magnified form is not fair play.

"But if one Arostarch utters something he soon secures a following" mimicking in the way of the bell-wether" and when in a congregation like this a number of political phylacteries are paraded before ignoramuses and credulous people they profess implicit faith in all they see and hear without troubling to know or enquire if they indicate with any exactitude what lay beneath.

It is difficult ad seriatum to deal with the hybred charges levelled against H. E. H.'s Government and rebut them within the range of a letter, I will, therefore restrict myself to stating a few bare facts which can stand the stornest scrutiny and which while refuting some of the principle allegations, will also serve to dispel the mist of misunderstanding that overhangs an administration which has many shining features.

Let me first take up the graramen of the gradual elimination of the Hindus from services and their consequent inferiority in them. I do concede that in a Secretariat the Hindus are in a minority but to insinuate that it is due to studied or deliberate policy of exculsion is arrant nonsense. As a matter of fact the Hindus seldom, if ever, seek recruitment in a Secretariat and as the rise to gazetted ranks is to some extent from the establishment this accounts for the smallness of their number in a Secretariat.

As regards the figures for the executive departments I impugn not only their authenticity but also say that they are misleading, a sort of camouflage to hoodwink the public view! for instance, the number of Hindu and Mohammadan Officers in the Central Branch according to the Civil list corrected upto date is 11 and 24 against 11 and 34 shown in the statement, again the correct number of Hindu and Mohammadan officers in the Civil Surgeon's grade is 4 and 8 against 1 and 10 given in the statement and so forth. They I cannot see why the Irrigation Branch has been left out where there is a plethora of Hindu gazetted officers. The impartial critic will see that after all it is a question of demand and supply.

And then it pays a Hindu to initiate himself into law or embark upon commercial and industrial enterprises which are the ichor of their prosperity; again the majority of land holders Inamdars, Pattadars, &c., are Hindus. All these factors go to free the Hindu to a comparatively great extent from the absorbing care of earning a livelihood through Government service.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

To come to the monstrous allegation of waste of public funds I can only say that it is a myopic divagation. The fact is that H. E. H. has ushered in an era of comprehensive works of public utility approached nowhere by contemporaneous records in sister States. It would suffice to enumerate some of the Capital Irrigation works that have been completed or are in course of vigorous prosecution; not to speak of crores of rupees spent on improving water supply, clearing slums, construction of communications Hospitals and Hydro-Electric Development Schemes.

Name of Work	Amount of Estimate.	Irrigable area.
Nizamsagar Project	3,05,00,000	3,00,000
Manair Reservoir Project	25,00,000	25,000
Palair Project	22,25,000	20,000
Wyra Project	24,90,000	
Mahbubnahar Extension	34,26,800	
Himayathsagar Project	92,70,000	

Now who stand to benefit by these huge undertaking whether the 9/10th or 1/10th of the population. Whatever is raised from the purse of the 9/10th is paid back to them "like vapours drawn from earth returning in genial showers."

Lastly I pass to the charge of bigotry and intolerance. The marvel is that the Hindus themselves are not aware of the much brutal restrictions and disabilities which the Ramatipura Conference have discovered them to the labouring under. The Hindu subjects of H. E. H. enjoy as complete and as much religious freedom in the exercise of their faith as their Mohammadan brethren. It is a distortion pure and simple to say that they are subjected to persecution or suffer from disabilities in the performance of religious rites. Let any of the vagrom speaker at the Conference satisfy himself as regards the verscity of this statement. The honest student will find that the Hindu subjects of H. E. H. live on perfect terms of equal religious and social freedom and are in no way harassed or shackled by any tie.

EXAMPLES OF TOLERANCE.

I will close this with a few examples of the broad mindedness, bias free administration, and tolerance of H. E. H.'s Government which should speak for themselves:—

1 A mosque that had nearly completed in proximity of a temple was out of deference to the religious scruples of Hindus converted into a school.

2. While all grants in aid of Mohammadan sanctuaries and shrines were discontinued not a single one to Hindu temple has been stopped and whereas temples in and out side the dominions draw grants to the extent of Rs. 25,000 each per annum. The famous Mohammadan shrine of Ajmere gets only Rs. 8,000.

3. For the first time in the history of Hyderabad the very important and responsible

held by Hindu, to whose credit be it said that he has filled it with distinction.

4. For the first time in the annals of Hyderabad a Hindu gentleman has been placed in charge of the crown lands.

5 His Exalted Highness' chief is a Hindu.

6. All Desmukh, Despandias, Patails and Patwaries (the village factotums) are Hindus. These posts have become patrimonial.

engineers of the Conference have been careful to eschew.

There can be no real unity amongst Hindus and Mohammadans through broad-casting of atrocious lies and ruthless campaign of maligning each other, but through mutual indulgence, overlooking of respective weaknesses and keeping in view virtues to the forgetfulness of foibles and finally by purging out from amongst themselves all

To-day!

Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development during which he never ceased to take VIROL, enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ——, M.D.

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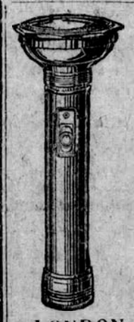

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BRITISH JOURNALISTS' PROTEST

A meeting convened by the British Institute of Journalists and open to all members of the profession, was held in mail week in the hall of the Institute, under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Bruce, editor of the "Glasgow Herald" and the president of the Institute, to discuss the present changes in newspaper control and the serious effects they are having on the employment of editorial staffs. There was a crowded attendance, which included a considerable number of members of the National Union of Journalists.

The Chairman said that the matter they had met to discuss was one of vital importance from a national point of view as well as that of the working journalist. Nothing they could do would prevent amalgamations of newspapers. In a sense, they were a reflex of what was going on in certain branches of commerce and industry, but there was one important difference—and it related to the commodity manufactured. It was not against public interest to have huge amalgamations and organisations for the mass production of motor-cars or chemicals, but it could not be the public interest to have huge amalgamations and organisations for the mass production of the methods of influencing opinion and controlling news.

He regarded this aspect of the matter as of the utmost gravity. It was a menace to the freedom of the Press, and the danger was aggravated by the lure of gigantic profits dangled before the eyes of a speculative public. If this sinister development continued, sooner or later they would see a clash between that power and the power of constitutional authority. (Cheers.)

The purpose of these amalagations was the reduction of the cost of production, and one way to reduce costs was to combine staffs and cut off everything that was regarded as redundant. With that element they were not exactly concerned, as it was a consequence of such amalgamations; but they had a right to expect a little consideration from those who formed these huge combines. What were a few hundreds in these huge pools; but what a difference they made to the men cast out!

The Institute had been endeavouring to secure that when these amalgamations took place, those concerned should regard it as a moral obligation to see that the men who were displaced through no fault of their own were adequately provided for. (Applause).

"A MENACE TO FREEDOM."

Mr. Frederick Peaker moved a resolution expressing the grave concern of the meeting at the modern tendency towards monopolistic control of newspapers, believing it to be inimical to the real freedom of the Press and a menace to the livelihood and the independence of the working journalist.

"We have got to-day," he said, "a new occupation in the newspaper industry—the newspaper broker, whom we have never seen before." They had the newspaper broker and the company promoter making a profit for themselves and their friends in the newspaper industry. That was a very serious thing for working journalists, as the newspaper-broker was not there for their good.

These amalgamations, apart from the financial aspect, were serious for journalists. When he first came to London there were nine evening paper, whereas to-day there were only three. What was going on in these amalgamations was the degradation of the editorial side and the glorification of the business sides. What they complained about dated from the death of Lord Northcliffe, who was a journalist first and a profit-maker afterwards. What had happened and was happening was a pandering to the lowest taste.

It was not only journalists who were concerned about what was going on, but advertiser. Drapers were seriously considering what they should do to meet this menace. They had the idea that the effect would be to push up the price of advertisements, and that they would not get value for their money. They were considering what they should do even if it meant buying a paper of their own! (Applause).

"STANDARDISED MINDS."

Mr. St. John Ervine, who seconded the resolution, said the question they were discussing was one about which they had the right to be indignant, because they found that certain persons were doing their best to establish a regime in this country of what might be called standardised minds. They were not getting individual opinions clearly expressed as they used to do, but broadcast opinions, and the time would come when the whole mind of the people would be expressed by a person sitting behind curtains in a certain studio in Savoy Hill.

"We know there are certain demented millionaires who own newspapers and will write for them; and when one of those men writes an article, the staff hides its head and goes about the rest of the week explaining it away. (Laughter and cheers.) We are the paper. (Hear, hear.) We are the goodwill of the paper and when they sell a paper they sell what we have made. When they sell what we have made and say, "We don't want you any more," we should, be regarded as the first charge on the price of that paper. ((Cheers.) We have known proprietors who have ruined papers. Such a man should be in gaol for ruining a good business." (Hear, hear.)

PAPER RUNNING AS A SIDE LINE.

There were some people who wanted to get into society, and they bought newspapers. It was thought that they got to know really nice people if they owned a newspaper. (Laughter.) There were those who ran newspapers merely as a sideline of the films. There were others who were running them in the interests of theatres. The drapers, they had learned, were frightened at the did not know who was going to do the editing but he imagined the leaders would be headed "cash!" or "Forward!" and so on. (Laughter.)

Having advocated the establishment of a single organisation—and not two, as at present—to represent working journalists, Mr. Ervine said: "We should say to the proprietors, "We are the most important people in the newspaper, office. You are here on sufference, and we shan't allow you to dictate to us.' Journalists used to do that. Editors used to put the proprietors of newspapers in their place, and there is no reason why it should not be done again. (Cheers.)

It was a wicked thing, said Mr. Ervine, that men who had spent, perhaps, thirty or forty years of their lives in building up a newspaper should be cast into the street through these amalgamations, and have to compete in a market that was becoming more and more restricted. They must insist that such workers should be either kept on the staff or compensated. (Applause.)

Mr. Peaker proposed that they should add to the resolution the following words: "Further, that this meeting is of opinion that journalists should be entitled at least to notice, or salary in lieu of notice proportionate to the length of service."

The resolution was carried unanimously with this addition.

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ALL-INDIA HINDI DEBATE

The fourth All-India Annual Hindi Debate will be held under the auspices of the Hindi Sahitya Sabh ouf the Benares Hindu University this time on the 8th instant at 12-0 noon in the Arts College Hall. The subject for Debate is "In the opinion of this House Foreigners are more responsible for the downfall of India than the Indians themselves." Two valuable Gold Medals together with rich Book Prizes will be awarded to the two best competitors. One Special Gold Prize will be awarded to the best lady speaker while another special prize will be awarded to the best speaker from any Non-Hindi speaking Province.

Colleges intending to participate in the function should correspond with the General Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sabha, 44, Brahma Ghat, Benares.

Dr. G. N. Chakravarti, ex-Vice Chancellor of the Lucknow University, Professor C. V. Raman of the Calcutta University and Prof. Seshadri, head of the English Department in the Hindu University, will be judges at the All-India English Speaking Competition to be held on the 7th January. —A. P.

ANOTHER URDU DAILY

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Nawab Abdullakhan Kasmandi brings out a new Urdu Daily, entitled. "Islamic Mail" from Lucknow, commencing on the 17th January, with English edition later on. It will combine all features of modern journalism with publishing offices in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta. The policy of the paper will be the defence of Muslim rights in general and Islamic States in particular and co-operation with Hindus and Europeans.

The Karachi Medical Association has placed on record its great sense of grief at the sudden and untimely death of Dr. K. G. Lohokare, who was "for some time an Hon. Office-bearer of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association in which capacity he served the institution selflessly and usefully."

A novel story of a man being saved from the jaws of a tiger by a monkey is reported from Akola. A farmer who was protecting his farm from monkeys was attacked by a tiger who was unknowingly hit by the man with a stone. When the man was thus killed, the monkey from a tree jumped on the tiger and pursued his new enemy and the man was thus saved.—Free Press.

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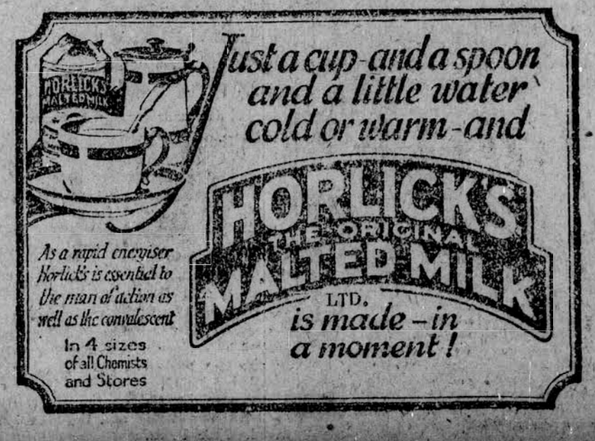
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